

BETTER RELATIONS
WITH AMERICA IS
BRITISH LABOR'S AIM

Manifesto of National Joint Labor Council Favors Settlement of Irish Question and Canceling of Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday) — An official pronouncement on behalf of the whole British Labor movement on British-American relations, which was agreed to at the first meeting of the National Joint Council, has been issued for publication.

British Labor, the manifesto states, has viewed with regret certain tendencies of late between the two countries. The main questions leading to friction, it notes, are four in number, namely, Ireland, disarmament, the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the peace settlement.

As to Ireland, should the peace conference fail, Labor will demand for the Irish people whatever constitution they desire, subject to two conditions: first, protection for minorities and, second, Ireland must not become a military or naval menace to Great Britain.

On the disarmament question Labor welcomes and accepts wholeheartedly the program of substantial and progressive reductions proposed by the United States Government at the Washington Conference. Equality of economic opportunity must, however, be assured all nations before complete disarmament can come.

The manifesto calls for a real association of nations for the purpose of maintaining world peace as a guarantee against aggression. It states that the Anglo-Japanese alliance should not be renewed, as both countries are members of the existing League of Nations.

Labor, the manifesto declares, is opposed to Britain holding any former German territory except under Article 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations dealing with mandates.

British Labor feels that the workers of America share the same convictions and aspirations regarding these questions, and believes that, if the workers of these two countries work together for the furtherance of a common policy, all possibility of a conflict between the two countries will vanish.

The document is signed by R. B. Walker, chairman, and Arthur Henderson, secretary, on behalf of the National Joint Council.

DEFINITE LIMIT
ON DEFICIENCIES
TO BE DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In presenting the first deficiency appropriation bill of the year to the House, probably today, Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will serve notice on government departments that indiscriminate spending of appropriations for purposes other than those directly authorized by Congress must stop at once.

The House Appropriations Committee, in preparing it, issued instructions to government agencies that the new policy requires that expenses be kept within the limits of appropriations. It will go hard for any bureau or department that exceeds its appropriations in the future.

As a result of this policy there is consternation in most of the departments, as bureau chiefs have been accustomed to spend over and above the amount of their appropriations, with the understanding that deficits would be met through deficiency appropriations. Now they will be forced to toe the mark. More than that, the money must be spent for the purpose which Congress specifically directs. Mr. Madden declares there must be no dodging this order.

In pursuance of this policy the Navy Department, during the hearings on the deficiency bill, was forced to withdraw estimates for \$27,000,000 which could not be justified to the satisfaction of the committee. Mr. Madden says that other departments will be treated in similar fashion if the occasion arises.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, was severely criticized by the Appropriations Committee chairman for carrying out the naval program without regard for, or in disregard of, the directions of Congress.

The chairman also undertook to rebuke Col. R. C. Forbes, director of the United States Veterans Bureau, which department likewise exceeded its appropriations. He made it clear that the committee was determined to protect the appropriations allowed the veterans' bureau, so that the maximum amount shall be spent on behalf of the former service men. Mr. Madden protested that much of the money had been wasted needlessly in paying high salaries, particularly to the district managers.

The expenditure of money without regard for the directions of Congress

in making the appropriation bills has long been a problem in both houses. Mr. Madden intends to cut down on all departments guilty of doing this in the future as the best and quickest way of stopping the practice.

OPEN DIPLOMACY
AGAIN TRIUMPHS

Settlement Reached by League's Council of Albano-Jugo-Slav Dispute, Discussions Being Held Entirely in Public

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Sunday) — A settlement has been reached by the Council of the League of Nations in the Albano-Jugo-Slavian conflict. Léon Bourgeois, president for conciliation, asked the representatives of the two countries to forget the past. What was important was the future, and in spite of mutual recriminations, formal assurances of respect for the frontiers laid down and expressions of some good will were forthcoming.

The result may be taken as a remarkable triumph of the method of open diplomacy, for at the beginning of the conference, which has been held entirely in the view of the public, without negotiations or discussions in committee, feeling ran high, and both sides made accusations.

They still formulate certain reserves and even after the judgment was read there was an unpleasant dispute, but it is agreed that the boundaries, as established in 1913 with the modifications already signaled, are now confirmed and must not be violated.

Definite promises of complete evacuation of Albanian territories have been given by Belgrade, and pledges have been exchanged not to provoke any movement to trouble peace.

The commission of inquiry sent to Albania will receive instructions to report on the withdrawal of the Jugo-Slav and Albanian troops from each other's territories. It would appear that the vexed question is at last really solved, thanks to public debates and of open diplomacy.

DEGREES CONFERRED
ON MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, was kept busy from Friday to yesterday receiving many honors here. He received degrees from New York, Columbia and Fordham Universities. Conferring the Columbia degree, Nicholas Murray Butler, president, said that the supreme lesson of the great war was that, if civilization was to endure, no like conflict should be permitted to occur again. The Washington Conference was lifting the burden of armament so that the rule of law might be more widely and surely extended.

At one ceremony Marshal Foch said: "It is only a question of the nations of the world working together to maintain peace and warfare will become impossible."

Corner Stone Laid
NEW YORK, New York — At the laying of the corner stone of the American Academy of Arts and Letters' permanent home here on Saturday, William Milligan Sloane, president said:

"The academic spirit is free and imposes no bounds on the liberty of the spirit which moves alike on the surface and in the depths of the ordered sphere of literature and the fine arts."

Marshal Foch, in order to lay the corner stone, had to become an honorary journeyman stonemason, with the union card of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union. He also laid the stone as a member of the French Academy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 21, 1921

Art.....	Page 12
Autumn Salon, Paris	
Perronneau a Great Pastelist	
De Laszlo	
Sir John and Lady Lavery	
Business and Finance.....	Page 9
World Wide Auto Trade Is Sought	
Ontario's Gold Mining Industry	
Money and Prices Puzzle in England	
Spain Busy With Tariff Problems	
Coke as Motor Fuel Advocated	
Bank of Finland's Report on Russia	
Editorials.....	Page 14
The Milk Cow the Dumping Ground,	
and the Philanthropist	
The Dyer Bill Indorsed	
Northern Epirus	
Copies	
Editorial Notes	
General News.....	
Expressions of Good Will Too General	
to Suit Chinese.....	1
Enforcement on Michigan Border.....	1
Open Diplomacy Again Triumphs.....	1
Egyptian Premier Returns to Cairo.....	1
Calmer View of German Finances.....	4
Economic Factors Real Cause of War.....	4
American Arms Ideas Rejected.....	4
Maternity Bill Strongly Opposed.....	5
Tax Bill a Thorn to Republicans.....	5
Former Rulers Reach New Home.....	5
Conditions in India Greatly Improved.....	5
American Arms Ideas Rejected.....	5
Treason in Moors' Ranks Is Charged.....	5

ENFORCEMENT ON
MICHIGAN BORDER

Officials Declare Liquor Smuggling Decreased 90 Per Cent — Business Men Start Effort for National Vigilance Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Until President Harding's signature actually makes the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill a law, Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, will make no move to stay the regulations authorizing brewers to manufacture and druggists to sell medicinal beer.

The anti-beer bill, it is understood, will be referred first to the Attorney-General for opinion, since its constitutionality was made an issue in Congress. Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, is said to be ready to go into its merits whenever asked to do so by the President.

In the meantime prominent representatives of the brewing interests will make their plans to carry their fight to the United States Supreme Court if President Harding signs the bill. It is regarded as certain that Mr. Harding will permit the legislation to become law. Even if he vetoes it, prohibition leaders are confident of mustering a two-thirds vote in each house to pass it over the Presidential veto.

There may be a hard tussle in the Senate should this course become necessary, but Thomas Sterling (R.), senator from South Dakota, in charge of the measure, believes it could be done eventually.

There would be a new lineup in the Senate vote, however, if the veto question is made an issue. While only 23 Senators opposed the anti-beer bill on Friday, more than this number could be counted upon to vote against the bill if President Harding disapproves of it. At any rate, the group of "irreconcilable" opponents would be in a better position than ever before to conduct a filibuster.

Liquor Smuggling to Cease
Commissioner Haynes has returned to Washington from a personal survey of conditions in Michigan and has given out a statement to the effect that very soon the smuggling of liquor across the border from Canada will no longer be a serious problem.

He is more optimistic about law enforcement, he reported, than at any time since assuming office.

In Michigan he found the cooperation between state and municipal officers "equal to that of any other state, if not superior."

He reported to me that river smuggling has been reduced 90 per cent," said Mr. Haynes. Any county prosecutor or sheriff who is derelict in his duty with regard to law enforcement, the Attorney-General of Michigan has declared, will be cited for removal.

"With unequivocal cooperation between Canadian and United States officials to suppress smuggling, iron-clad ban on importations in the east and sweeping check on questionable distilleries withdrawals, the triangle is complete," said Mr. Haynes. "These sources of supply cut off, bootleggers will more than ever resort to the use of wood alcohol, which, on the unquestioned authority of a great wholesale drug institution at Detroit, is freely used in bootleg liquor."

Methodists Indorse Policy
Mr. Haynes said that in Detroit the national conference of the Methodist Church, representing 4,000,000 voters, unanimously indorsed the Administration's enforcement policy as follows:

"Resolved, First, that we, the 1200 members of this national conference, representing 4,000,000 visiting citizens, hereby express our confidence in the determination of President Harding to secure obedience of the law which has been entrusted to him to enforce. Second,

that we summon all our ministers and members throughout the territory of the United States to contribute their utmost by word and deed to make this purpose of the President effective, to the end that the majesty of the law may be vindicated and that the duly registered will of the sovereign people of this nation may be fulfilled in the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic."

Business men of Detroit organized a movement to have S. S. Kresge, well-known merchant, to head a nationwide vigilance organization to aid in enforcing prohibition. This movement will be brought to fruition on December 6, 7 and 8, when a national convention will be held in Washington in the interest of law enforcement. Mr. Kresge has agreed to head the organization.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER
RETURNS TO CAIRO

Chief Point Causing Suspension of Negotiations Was British Demands for Safeguarding Foreign Residents in Egypt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday) — Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha and members of the Egyptian delegation are on their way to Egypt, having left London this morning. Egyptian Nationalists here state that there is wide divergence of opinion between the Egyptian and British points of view. As already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, the chief point of difference is the question of disposition of the British troops in Egypt for the protection of the Suez Canal and foreign residents.

The Egyptians contend that these troops shall be confined to the canal zone for the exclusive purpose of protecting British imperial communications. They also state that their presence shall be in the capacity of troops of an allied power. On the other hand the British Government consider it still necessary to maintain garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria, and possibly in other parts of Egypt.

As Sir Adly was formally committed in his mandate from the people to stand for Egyptian sovereignty of the Egyptian people over the whole Nile Valley, it is considered that he could not accept any compromise. The Nationalists consider that news of the breakdown of the negotiations will not come as a surprise in Egypt, but will cause great disappointment, as the Egyptians are desirous of a friendly settlement with the English, whom they regard as their best friends.

The following official statement was issued from the Foreign Office on Saturday:

"Lord Curzon had a final interview with His Excellency Sir Adly Pasha, this morning. He and his colleagues on the Egyptian delegation are returning to Cairo to make their report to the Sultan."

"The proposed agreement, drawn up by his government, together with the reply of the delegation thereto, have been despatched by post to Egypt and will be handed with an explanatory note by Lord Allenby to the Sultan. As soon as that has been done, the three documents will be published simultaneously in both countries. In the meantime any premature or piecemeal disclosure of their contents should be discredited."

WORKERS WARNED
AGAINST COMMUNISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — Another striking example of discipline and desire for order on the part of the vast mass of the German workers was provided today by a proclamation issued by the executive committee of the Berlin Trade Unions, protesting against raids on food shops by the unemployed and underpaid workers and their wives yesterday in various quarters of Berlin.

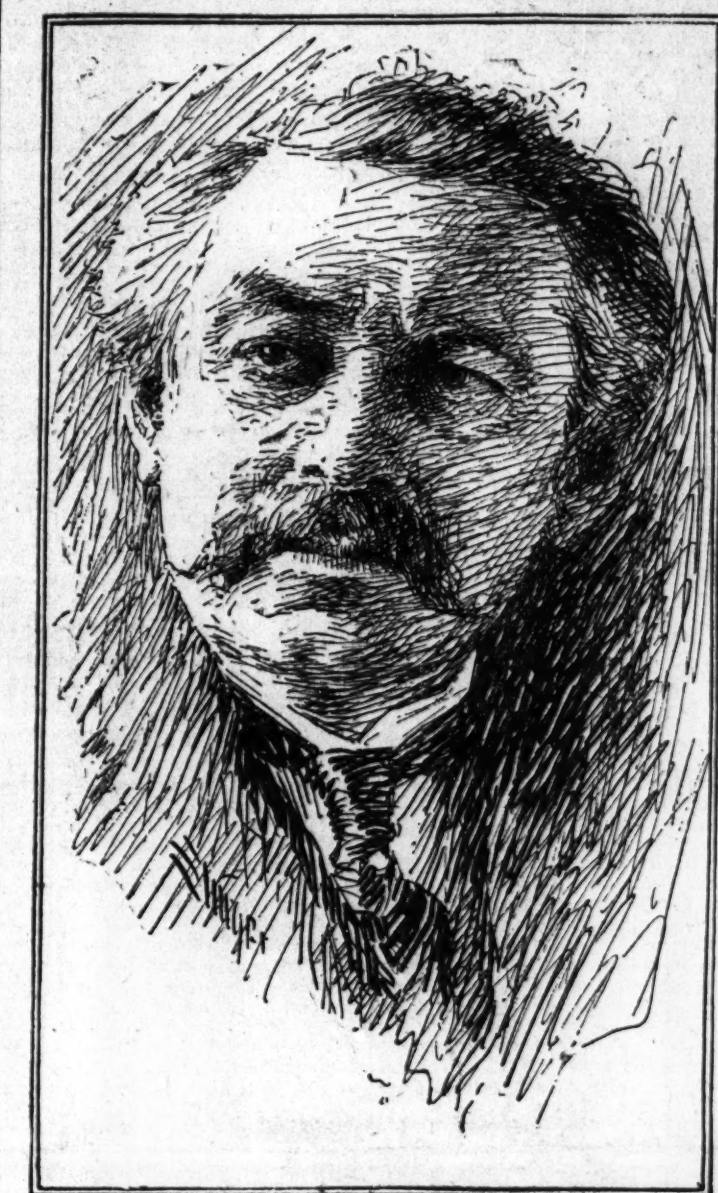
The proclamation denounces the extremists, who seek to exploit the present economic crisis in which high prices make conditions almost intolerable for the poorer class of German workers by organizing the plundering of food shops. The Trade Union executive sharply blames the Communist Party for the circumstances mentioned and warns the workers against following its advice in future.

STATUS OF INDIANS
IN KENYA COLONY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, NAIROBI, Kenya Colony (Sunday) — The British Government has insisted upon a definite reply to Winston Churchill's proposals for a settlement of the Indian status question in Kenya Colony. Both sides complied on Thursday by rejecting them. The Indians submit a counter-proposal of a franchise with a common register on the basis of small property and educational qualifications. They propose no alteration in the immigration laws. The Europeans practically adhere to the Milner policy and are sending a deputation of two to London.

EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD WILL
TOO GENERAL TO SUIT CHINESE

Spokesmen of Japan and Six Other Powers Make Statements of Sympathy So Vague In Detail As Not to Carry Conviction to Delegates From China Who Hope to Force Examination of 10 Demands — Admiral Kato Says He Would Regret Undue Discussions of Minor Matters



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph Underwood & Underwood, New York
Aristide Briand

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"If other nations would consent to abandon the use of the submarine, as Great Britain has indicated that she would be glad to do, the United States could well afford to enter into such an agreement." — Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired.

"The elimination altogether, or at least its use for purely defensive purposes is a consummation devoutly to be wished." — Sir Robert Borden.

"Upon the answer which comes out of the Conference depends the future of the world." — William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

"Nothing would contribute more to the ultimate and permanent prosperity and happiness of the world than the conclusion of agreements between the great nations of the world which would eliminate war and the cause of war." — Charles M. Schwab.

LE GRAND 'SAUVAGE'

Aristide Briand, the Prime Minister of France, is certainly one of the most remarkable statesmen who have come to power in the Third Republic. He is remarkable because he recurs again and again in the history of the past two decades and after each period of obscurity he returns to the highest political posts with his reputation unimpaired. That a man should shine out once or twice or even thrice is not perhaps too rare. But that a man should on one occasion after another forge to the front denotes that he has real ability of some kind. The prestige of politicians is often—in France at any rate—the result of accident. Circumstances are at a given moment favorable. It would be possible to name at least half a dozen men who even during the past few years have loomed large in the public eye but who will never loom large again. They have had their day and ceased to be. Everybody who comes into contact with them knows that they are without especial value. The French political system, it may be said truly, encourages mediocrity. In the atmosphere of intrigue it is often the stupid man who comes out on top. Did not Mr. Clemenceau, when asked for whom he would vote at a presidential election, reply: "Je vote pour le plus bête." And it is often le plus bête, the most stupid, who obtains the prize in this conflict of rivalries, of jealousies, and of suspicions.

The French Premier does not, as a rule, hold his post long. There is a constant succession of office-holders. There is a constant desire for change. Now, not only has Mr. Briand been made the chief Minister seven times, but he has held his job for a surprisingly long time after each nomination. The stupid man gets one chance. He does not get seven. This fact alone

furnishes a prima facie case for the intelligence, the exceptional intelligence, of Mr. Briand.

But what is still more important to note is the curious circumstance that never—the writer believes—has Mr. Briand been actually upset by an adverse vote. He has had the good sense to realize that he has nearly outstayed his welcome and he has gracefully retired. His boats are not burned. He has not been condemned. He is ready to come back when the tide turns again in his favor.

It will turn. He watches his successors making a mess of things. He knows that they cannot last long. He does nothing. He remains in the background. Hardly ever when he is out of office does he make a speech which would commit him. Prime ministers are soon "used" in the French Parliamentary system. Most of them go out discredited and can only make a ventry in some humbler capacity. When the list is exhausted and deputies are asking who can save the situation, the name of Briand springs to their minds. Once more Briand is back in power. How does he do this? Is he merely a dexterous politician, a wily schemer, an expert parliamentarian? Or has he solid qualities? These are obvious questions. It may be said that Mr. Briand is at once a clever wirepuller, a cunning intriguer, and a sound and shrewd statesman who really does carry France along the right road when he has the opportunity of doing so.

He could not be so successful in this game—for it is a game—unless he knew all the tricks of the trade, unless he knew how to avail himself of openings left by the weakness, the incompetence, of others. But when one considers the use he makes of his openings, one is bound to admit that there is a great deal more than superficial smartness in this man. He may trim his sails, he may be an opportunist, he may take advantage of winds and tides, but at least he is keeping on a course that he has reason to believe is the right course.

It is necessary to defend him, then, from his own reputation. When once a man acquires the label of opportunist, it is difficult to approach him without some distrust. One looks for some shiftness, some combination, which is not clear. It is, indeed, curious that although Mr. Briand is in one sense aided by his supposed finesse—everybody has the habit of speaking of him as though he is a particularly slick kind of person, and many shake their heads knowingly and sympathetically, for people somehow like the wizard, the political conjurer—he is in another sense terribly handicapped by it. How can you take seriously a man

who is artful, whose aims are immediate, and not particularly noble?

But this view of Mr. Briand is unjust. To keep his end up he has indeed to possess plenty of parliamentary craft, but that is by no means all he possesses. Time after time he has pulled his country out of difficulties and anyone who has followed his recent career must have been struck with the way in which for the first time since the armistice France is becoming practical and is practicing a policy of conciliation. France is forgetting her hates and her fears. She is no longer talking right and morning of fresh invasions of Germany, of dislocation of Germany. She is sitting down quietly to talk with Germany and to frame a common scheme of mutual trust and cooperation.

Nobody but Briand could have accomplished this with the present Parliament, which was selected when passions were still running high and when promises of fabulous reparations were still being made by men who had never studied economics. It may properly be said that the present French Parliament is a war parliament—or, if the phrase is preferred, a victory parliament. It came into being with a vivid consciousness of France's triumph and with immense expectations. It is inclined to strut and parade. It would not for nearly two years hear of friendship with Germany even on the economic terrain; it would not realize that the fate of Germany is the fate of Europe. It would not get away from those absurd pretensions of being paid sums that could only be expressed in astronomical figures—not in goods but in marks. Where the gold was to come from or how Germany was to buy foreign values without depreciating the paper mark to the vanishing point, it did not stop to ask. It was just an unreasonable and unreasoning Parliament which thought you could live on glory forever.

It is necessary to remember this fact when the achievement of Mr. Briand is considered. He has brought France, or rather the French Parliament, out of this phase of folly into the path of wisdom. It is a skillful pilot who could do that. And yet he suddenly fallen a few months ago one would have said that he was the most foolish and fanatical Frenchman of them all.

For it will be remembered that if Mr. Briand, now condemned in scathing terms by all the fire-eaters, by all the wild nationalists of France, had ceased to direct the destinies of his country at the beginning of May, he would have left a record of menaces, of uncharitableness and hatred, of reliance on military force, that not all could have exceeded. At that moment the writer was afraid that Mr. Briand was going to lead his country into some redoubtable adventure. He said so with some vigor and was treated coldly at the Quai d'Orsay. Lunching with Mr. Briand and with a few others just before his departure for America, one of Mr. Briand's secretaries said to the writer: "You see you were mistaken; Mr. Briand above all seeks peace and is opposed to any alarms and excursions." One could but acknowledge that one had been mistaken. Or was it that Mr. Briand has changed? There must always remain around statesmen a certain air of mystery. Even those who are most intimate with them cannot always rightly fathom their thoughts. They are purposely puzzling, they are deliberately enigmatical. They endeavor to leave their real intentions in doubt; they want sea room; they want space in which to tack; they do not want to be committed to their course.

Which is the real Briand? Is it the Briand who whipped up the country in readiness for the seizure of the Ruhr, who breathed fire and thunder against Germany, who caused Düsseldorf and other towns to be occupied, who divided by a customs cordon the Rhineland from the Reich, and so played the policy of dislocating Germany, of ruining Germany, of crushing Germany, morally and economically as she had been crushed militarily? Is it the man who called up Class 19—young French soldiers who had earned the right to stay at home in civil life? Is that the real Briand? Or is the real Briand the man who preaches peace and conciliation, economic accords, and cooperation in a Europe which at the best will—victor and vanquished—take many years to recover from the war?

There is every reason to believe that the latter Briand is the real Briand. In private conversations he was in March and in May expressing himself with an astonishing reasonableness and with a good will that could have been exceeded by no European statesman at that time—certainly not by Mr. Lloyd George. The calling up of Class 19 entered like iron into his soul. There is plenty of evidence of this. Is he, then, a Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? Does he look both ways? The answer is that he was compelled, did he wish to remain in office, did he

wish to put the feet of France on the right path, to reduce, as it were, the more warlike policy to absurdity. There were many politicians who were crying for action, who wanted to seize the Ruhr at all costs, who would have broken with England, who would have broken with America, who would have broken with the world, who would have broken with the peace, who would have broken with the future, who would have broken with the whole world. To have opposed them directly would have meant downfall at that date. It is perhaps unfair to Mr. Briand to pretend to read his mind, but it would certainly appear that in apparently joining with them and thus arousing in the country unmistakable evidences of antagonism to this policy of calling up soldiers, making clear the unpopularity of a Parliament out of touch with the true sentiment of the people, he was playing a Machiavellian game calculated to defeat finally the method of force.

He would indeed be a bold man now who would propose to call up soldiers again. The policy is discarded. It is discarded because Mr. Briand, after allowing himself to be carried by the tide, mounted on the returning wave, and loudly proclaimed the folly of such a system. He awaited the suitable moment and then preached peace in such a manner that no one could be found who dared to resist the reacting wave. It was a kind of political jujitsu. He gave way only to conquer. Perhaps this was dangerous. It might have been that France would have been carried into the Ruhr, and the men who met the drum and the banner of the military would have succeeded. Still, it is to be presumed that Mr. Briand saw ahead far enough to risk it. He was a skillful chess player who gave up his queen to win. His parliamentary opponents did not see the subsequent moves as he did. They thought that if they shouted Ruhr loud enough they would be able to impose their policy. Mr. Briand said that if they only shouted Ruhr loud enough they would produce such a revolt that the Ruhr policy would for a long time rendered impossible.

Such at least is the writer's explanation of this event which marked the turning point in Briand policy and which took him out of the Ruhr phase into the Wiesbaden phase. For after the trumpets had ceased to clamor he at once went ahead with the framing of serious and practical economic accords. These economic accords will, if carried out, make for the pacification of Europe and will actually make Germany the willing partner of France in the repair of the ruined north.

The extraordinary thing about Briand is that he is a man of the Left who manages to govern with a majority of the Right. It might be said that Mr. Wilson was in discord with his parliament. Yes, but the parliament could not dismiss him. It can dismiss Briand at any moment. But it does not do so. He appears even to those who dislike him indispensable. He is a man of the Left with large liberal sympathies though he is unique among political chiefs in that he belongs to no party.

There are half a dozen men in the French Parliament who do not associate themselves with any one of the many groups which are more or less loosely bound together. They are known as the *sauteurs*—the savages. They live, in a political sense, solitary lives. Mr. Briand is a savage. He is a leader without followers; he is at the head of a party of one. It would seem that this situation would handicap him. On the contrary it assists him. He is the man who stands outside all groups and parties and combinations and, as it were, rides them as a circus rider may ride four or five horses. He began his career as a Socialist, and a red-hot Socialist at that. He made fiery speeches with all the simplicity of youthful ardor. This devoted at least that his sympathies are generous, and his sympathies have not altered since those early days, although he has learned moderation and knows that there can be no efficacy in a sudden change of the system of society. He is today prudent, safe, and sound, but he still preserves a touch of that fine faith—for it is a fine faith even though it may express itself in unwise words—that characterized his youthful efforts to revolutionize the world. Experience has produced an evolution of doctrine and of method but it has not extinguished those dreams of improvement.

Quite naturally he was a newspaper man before becoming a politician. Practically all French politicians are. Indeed they are newspaper men as a rule after they have become politicians. Mr. Briand, unlike most of his colleagues, however, dropped the pen when he took up the toga. He quitted newspaper offices apparently forever. During the intervals of office, when he is in opposition, he does not, in accordance with the prevalent habit, write against the government. He relapses into silence which, more than his studied silence which, more than the eloquent diatribes of other men, has brought him back time after time to power. He is one of the most remarkable orators in France, with the voice of a violinist, but if he can, as the French say, charm Parliament, if he can lull suspicions and antagonisms to sleep, if his speech is silver, his silence is often golden.

Japan the Storm Center

Around Her Claims the Delegates' Discussion Oscillates

The Christian Science Monitor News Service. Copyright, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Night.—It is becoming every day more apparent that Japan is the storm center of the present Conference. This does not in the least mean that there is any trouble in the Conference itself, or that Japan has assumed an antagonistic attitude. It merely means that it is the claims of Japan, both in the matter of armaments and of special rights in China, round which the discussions of the delegates are oscillating.

Take, for example, the request of

Japan for a reconsideration of the terms of naval limitation. It is perfectly certain that any fundamental departure from the American proposals on the excuse of the special requirements of one power would inevitably lead to the putting forward of special requirements by other powers. Then debates and recriminations would be embarked upon which would weaken the prestige of the Conference, and certainly detract from the confidence which has been so unanimously bestowed upon it. If the Japanese reservations had applied, like the British, to the question of the morality of submarine warfare, and in criticism of the size of the quota of this craft allotted to all nations, no harm would have been done, as may be seen from the pronouncement of an officer who has held such high rank in the United States Navy as Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske. The disappointment which has been caused by the Japanese reply is that it is not devoted to any criticism of details, but is a challenge of the fundamental position on which neither the United States nor Great Britain can very well give way without throwing the whole question into the melting pot.

What the American delegates, in concert with their advisers, had set themselves to accomplish was making aggressive warfare difficult, if not impossible, by the destruction of the capital ship. With this end in view they proposed the abandonment of all capital shipbuilding programs and the scrapping of certain other vessels already afloat. The object of this suggestion can hardly be better expressed than in one sentence from Mr. Hughes' speech at the first plenary session of the Conference. "With the acceptance of this plan," he said, "the burden of meeting the demands of competition in naval armaments will be lifted. Enormous sums will be released to aid the progress of civilization. At the same time the proper demands of national defense will adequately be met and the nations will have ample opportunity during the naval holiday of ten years to consider a future course. Preparation for offensive naval war will stop now."

That Japan should now wish to increase her proportionate tonnage of permitted capital ships is hardly answered. But to make a direct attack on these lines on the fundamental American conception would be a tactical error of considerable proportion. The fact seems to be that if the American experts have made a mistake at all in working out their proportions, the mistake has been made in favor of Japan. That the Japanese should be desirous of saving the great ship *Matsu*, recently launched, is perfectly natural. It represents to them the embodiment of their emergence on the high seas as a first-class naval power. They forget, however, that other nations may have similar susceptibilities. Only on Saturday the great American super-dreadnaught, the *West Virginia*, slid down the ways into the James River, a doomed vessel, whilst the four *Hoods*, the preparations for building which the British have just completed, represent to them all the lessons they learned during the last war.

It is, in other words, in the capital ship that aggressive naval warfare centers. Abolish, and in the opinion of the American delegation, the opportunity for any immediate infraction of the peace of the world ends. There remains, of course, the very important question of land armaments, for armies are after all the really aggressive instruments of nations. For the moment, however, the late war has disposed of this danger. But the world will know more of what this means when Mr. Briand has spoken on Monday.

Chinese Dissatisfied

Expressions of Good Will Thought Too Vague for Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If China was satisfied with mere expressions of good will on the part of the powers gathered in the Washington Conference, her representatives in that gathering might receive with contentment and assurance the first reply of the powers to the 10 demands they put forward last week on behalf of the Chinese Republic.

The initial answer of the powers was made on Saturday when the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs proceeded to discuss the question of China on the basis of the declaration of principles sponsored by her delegation. With the exception of the United States, which is withholding judgment for the time being, the spokesmen of seven powers gave utterance to expressions of sympathy for the Chinese declaration.

The communiqué issued at the end of the session partook of the character of a homily of international good will toward China. Speaker after speaker applauded and reaffirmed general maxims of international behavior in China which have been affirmed dozens of times before and which have been as often violated. On the whole the Chinese delegation is not taken off its feet with joy over this homily of good will.

Japanese Generalities

The delegation is glad to have assurance that the "open door of equal opportunity" will be observed; that the "territorial integrity of China," is to be inviolate; that no nation dreams of "aggrandizement"; that China will be left to solve her own "domestic" questions but it is determined that a showdown must be forced on the detailed application of these shibboleths which in view of past history mean but little to the representatives of China.

The feast of good will on Saturday was started by Admiral Baron Tommasuro Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation, who made a general statement of Japanese policy toward China. The statement, as in the case of all the others, was so general in

character, so lacking in concreteness that it might mean anything or nothing. Baron Kato made the following points:

1. That China's difficulties lie as much in her domestic situation as in her external relations and all that this Conference can achieve is to "adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves."

Open Door Accepted

2. That Japan is without, entirely without, ambition of "territorial aggrandizement in any part of China," that the open door is accepted without condition or reservation; that with regard to the question of extraterritoriality, Japan "will join other delegations in the endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties."

3. That although ready to discuss any question which the Conference should take up, the Japanese delegation "should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters."

A. J. Balfour, the ranking member of the British delegation, spoke along somewhat the same line and the other speakers followed suit. The communiqué's reference to Mr. Balfour's speech was as follows:

"Mr. Balfour said he thought it unnecessary to add one word to what had been said by his colleagues in regard to the question of a general order, which had been raised. His reason for saying this was that he had nothing to add to the frequent declarations of the government he had the honor to represent on all these questions; for example the 'open door' in China, the integrity of China and the desirability of leaving China to work out its own salvation and to maintain control over its own affairs, and of substituting, when circumstances warranted, the normal processes of law 'for extraterritoriality. All these principles had been formulated over and over again in explicit terms by the government which he represented."

Detailed Examination Sought

Chinese officials are determined to force the committee into a detailed examination of the proposals embodied in the 10 demands. They realize that such general statements as were made on Saturday are not more general than their own statement of principles, but they are apprehensive that an effort will be made in certain quarters to prevent the committee getting down to the detailed examination; that is the application in detail of the demands made by China and the general answer made by the other delegations. The committee meets again today, when the discussion of the Chinese question will continue.

The outstanding feature of the communiqué, as viewed here, is the statement of Admiral Kato that his delegation is opposed to "undue protraction of the discussion by detailed examination of innumerable details." From this reservation on the part of Admiral Kato, Chinese spokesmen said that it is Japan's policy to keep the discussion as general as possible and to prevent an inquiry by the committee as to what Tokyo regards fair accompli. Under this heading would come the details of the famous "21 demands," for instance. The Chinese declaration of principles specifically calls for a statement of claims by the various powers.

Rumors Declared Unfounded

It is also regarded as significant that immediately after Admiral Kato had referred to an inquiry by the committee about the confusion in Peking, of a run on the banks, and the general development of a situation that would afford an illustration of the incapacity of China to manage her own affairs. Chinese officials declared these rumors to be without any foundation whatever.

On the matter of domestic affairs to which Baron Kato referred, the Chinese delegation is likely to have something to say when the committee is ready to go into details. Chinese representatives pointed out in this connection that the trouble is due to external interference in her domestic policies; that factions are often enabled to continue insurgency against the central government because of outside financial aid.

Another question which will be brought to the fore is the definition of China which is to be accepted. As far as the Chinese delegates are concerned they are prepared to drape the benches occupied in the Conference with the five-colored flag, symbolizing what is to Chinese the five constituent elements of the Republic, namely, Manchuria, China proper, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. Japan's definition does not accord with this.

Text of Statement

The statement made by Admiral Baron Kato on Saturday reads as follows:

1. It seems to the Japanese delegation that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity reestablished at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this Conference can achieve is, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

2. The Japanese delegation wishes to assure the Chinese delegation and the whole Conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest relations with China. We are solicitous of making whatever contributions we are capable of toward China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China. We adhere without condition or reservation to the principle of "The Open Door and Equal

Opportunity" in China. We look to China in particular for the supply of raw materials essential to our industrial life and for foodstuffs as well. In the purchase of such materials from China, as in all our trade relations with that country, we do not claim any special rights or privileges and we welcome fair and honest competition with all nations.

No Private Aim

With the regard to the question of abstention of extraterritoriality, which is perhaps one of the most important questions proposed by the Chinese delegation, it is our intention to join with other delegations in the endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties.

We have come to this Conference, not to advance our own selfish interests; we have come to cooperate with all nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the Far East and friendship among nations.

3. The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of the Conference is to establish in common accord policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented. Although we are ready to explain or discuss any problem which in the wisdom of the Conference is taken up, we should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters.

Mr. Briand to Be Heard

Question of Land Armament to Come Before Plenary Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The third plenary session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament will convene in Continental Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. While no official statement has been made as to the purpose of the plenary session, it is known that it will be devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the question of land armaments.

It is expected that the principal speaker at today's session will be Aristide Briand, Premier of France, who is due to leave the United States within a few days, and is desirous of discussing the matter of land forces as it affects France and her policies.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at the plenary session of last Tuesday, promised Premier Briand an opportunity to put the case of France and her land forces before the Conference. The head of the French delegation had virtually made a demand that he be permitted to do so, after A. J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, had referred to the oppressive burden of European land armaments.

French military experts came to Washington prepared to convince the other powers that exigencies of her position in Europe compel France to maintain a large army for defense purposes. They carried loaded with statistics to show that the French Army is not excessive so long as there is a possibility of a hostile movement against France, either from Germany or Russia. The French point of view, which has been repeatedly stated, is that unless she has guarantees against attack, she is compelled to maintain a large military establishment. Whether Premier Briand will present new facts to the Conference remains to be seen.

Whatever doubts Great Britain and the United States may have as to the soundness of the French argument regarding danger from Russia or Germany, there is no disposition on the part of the Conference at the moment to make an issue of land armaments. Great Britain attaches much importance to the armies of continental Europe, but the British delegation will probably agree with the American view that it is better to postpone the matter for the present.

Statesmen Dare Not Fail

Senator Borah Says They Must Heed People's Will to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Public opinion throughout the world is so solidly in favor of the American proposal for limiting naval armament, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declares, that the delegates of the great powers "dare not refuse it entirely and go home from Washington."

Claiming that the "voice of the people" rules the arms Conference, Senator Borah, in a signed article, warns that unless the statesmen of the world heed public demand for disarmament, "their people will turn them out of office."

While the events of the first two days of the Conference were without doubt a development of the greatest importance, Senator points out, a much more significant thing happened outside the halls of the Conference.

"It was the acceptance by the people," said Senator Borah.

Hardly had the words of the proposal died on the speaker's lips, Senator Borah said, ere the shout came around the world, from men of all lands, "Accept, accept." It was this universal, democratic, spontaneous voice of the people, hailing the American plan, not because it was an American plan, but because it meant rescue, hope, life, that formed the greatest event of the opening days of the Conference.

Dare Not Refuse

"Dare the assembled statesmen ignore this voice? Dare they refuse the only way out? I predict they will not refuse. They dare not refuse entirely and go home from Washington. Their people will turn them out of office."

"However, there are ways of defeating the hopes of mankind, centered now about the green table in Washington. These statesmen can take the hopes and prayers of their people into some secret room and there throttle

them. They can warp the Hughes' proposals into such shape that they will appear to have life, but be dead. If they employ the secrecy and apply the crooked and dishonest rule of intrigue, and folly which they used at Versailles the world will once more be disappointed."

"The British reservation with respect to replacement tonnage presents such a danger."

"The program offered will involve great sacrifices, it is true. Are they comparable in the slightest degree to the sacrifices of life, blood, and money wrung from the taxpayers which must come unless the race of armaments is stopped? Who will lead the way to that sort of national morality which counts such losses as a few battleships and submarines a gain when weighed against human misery and death? If not the United States and Great Britain, which nations can we look to?"

"Path to Amerongen"

"Japan's reservations have been stated with a frankness and candor that does that country credit. Nippon's opportunity to take her place by right as a world power is here; before her lies the choice which she must sooner or later make, the path of imperialism which leads to Amerongen and Ekaterinburg, or the path of peace, morality, justice, which leads to great prosperity and happiness for any people."

"The technical experts are now at work upon Mr. Hughes' proposals. They will evolve the usual technical formulas, based upon a rule of thumb, and taking no account of human souls. They will judge the limitation program by their standards, but what does it mean by a standard of the millions who must pay the bills? It means simply the difference between misery and happiness, destitution and prosperity, life and death."

"These tax-paying millions demand to know of the Washington Conference why their great naval powers, all of whom were on the same side during the great war, and all of whom are now professedly upon terms of complete amity with each other, are nevertheless engaged upon the most stupendous program of sea armaments ever seen by the world. The people demand an answer to this question. Against whom are these navies being built?"

Allies Are Rivals

"There is only one answer, Great Britain, the United States and Japan are building against each other. Who else is there to build against? Do they fear Nicaragua or Mexico? Is there some lurking danger in South America? Are Liberia, San Marino or the uncharted islands of the seas to be feared? Of course, it will be indignantly denied that these governments are building armadas against each other. But against whom are they then building? This denial is one of those state secrets that is not a secret at all, but a plain deception. The people are no longer to be either lulled or fooled by cryptic utterances from the leaders, bidding them in effect not to inquire into such delicate matters. They have paid in toll, in money, in anguish, in heart's blood, and they demand that it shall cease."

"They know, if their rulers do not, that in the end the world must disarm or go bankrupt. The spell of war must be broken. Will the Washington Conference break it? Let us have faith in the outcome."

Labor Welcomes Move

British Party and American Federation Join Forces for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Labor joins hands across the sea in approving the proposals for naval armament reduction and a 10-year naval holiday, and is quite willing to have a further advance toward disarmament undertaken by the international Conference now sitting in Washington.

On Saturday, the Labor Party, on behalf of the Labor movement of Great Britain, issued a manifesto welcoming and accepting wholeheartedly the program of substantial and progressive reductions proposed by the United States, and promising "to support any measures necessary on the side of Great Britain for giving effect to these proposals." It furthermore called for non-renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

On the same day resolutions were adopted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor expressing "in the most emphatic terms," the "magnificent proposal for the reduction and limitation of naval armament laid before the International Conference on Limitation of Armament by the American delegation in behalf of the government and people of the United States," and expressing the hope that America will blaze the way in finding some method of accord among the nations to the end that there may be made adjustments from time to time which will preserve world peace and harmony.

Trust to Germany

The American resolutions were in part as follows:

"The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the wholesale destruction of warships."

"The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the absolute cessation of warship construction for a period of 10 years."

"America is unitedly in favor of these proposals."

"America, we believe, is willing and ready to place its full trust in the methods of democracy and in the efficacy and integrity of democracy."

"America, we trust, will continue on the inspiring course laid down at the outset by its delegation, for whom Secretary Hughes was the spokesman, and will on every point take the same lofty and advanced position, transcending, if possible, the note that was struck on that first memorable day."

"We recognize the proposition of America's workers, for whom we

speak, as being in absolute accord with the utmost degree of disarmament, with the utmost effort to destroy the machinery of war and to make unnecessary and impossible the appetites, the jealousies, the rivalries and the intrigue that lead to war."

"And we trust that America will blaze the way even beyond consideration of the armaments of nations and the rivalries of nations, and will seek to bring them into some permanent accord which will be organic and definite, to the end that there may be made possible those necessary recurring adjustments and adjudications which are vital to permanent harmony and peace between peoples and nations."

British Manifesto

The British Labor manifesto expressed its sympathy with American hostility to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and declared that under no circumstances could Labor contemplate being dragged into war with America. The following declaration was made in regard to armament reduction:

"As regards the special question of naval armaments, which peculiarly concerns this country, America and Japan, Labor would support any agreement among them imposing obligatory and drastic reductions and limitation of naval armament. It also favors the extension of this agreement to other countries, and also the military armament, for it is convinced that those measures of disarmament imposed upon the several defeated nations by the peace treaties are capable of being applied by voluntary agreement among the other nations to their own military and naval armaments."

An association of nations is recognized as the only practical method of settling international differences without resorting to the arbitrament of arms.

The document concludes with a statement of belief that the workers of both Great Britain and the United States share the same convictions regarding foreign policy and international relations and that "if they work together for the furtherance of their common policy all possibility of conflict or hostility between the two countries will vanish and the greatest step will have been taken toward permanent world peace."

Peace a World Problem

Prof. M. O. Hudson Says Conference Must Go Beyond Guns and Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Washington Conference has made a magnificent beginning toward placing the world where it should have been placed in 1919, according to Manley O. Hudson, professor of law at the Harvard Law School, and a member of the legal section of the secretariat of the League of Nations, who attacked national isolation and urged American cooperation with other nations of the world, speaking at a luncheon of the Women's Pro-League Council at the Women's University Club here. The menace of another armament race for which America had been so much responsible was removed, he said, by the abandonment of the 1916 naval program, but while a fine thing, this was not enough to secure world peace. Events in Europe, he said, showed plainly the need for the limitation of land armaments and the reduction and supervision of manufacture of munitions. But many of the states responsible for the enormous expenditures for land armament were not represented at the Conference.

"The Washington Conference now promises to relieve us of some of the burden of our taxes, but it has not yet given promise that the United States will assume in full measure her responsibility for the future peace of the world," said Professor Hudson. "Let us hope that in so far as future peace depends on the problems of the Pacific, distinct progress will be achieved before the Conference has ended. But the peace of the world is not merely a Pacific problem. It is not merely an Asiatic problem. It is in every sense a world problem, and the Conference will not have justified the high hopes entertained for it unless the American Administration employs the same boldness with which it laid down its naval program and charts out a plan for the organization of the world's peace."

Professor Hudson added that if President Harding's Yorktown address "was more than a rhetorical flourish it must mean that as spokesman for the United States he is willing to commit this country to agreement for continued conference among the nations on all problems of international politics, that he had already repudiated the nationalistic slogans of American isolation. He urged that the Washington Conference, in carrying out its objects, utilize the existing League of Nations. Even if the Conference should confine itself to armaments alone, it would be necessary to organize the nations already banded together in the League, he said, adding:

"If it would chart the maintenance of peace in the world it must go beyond guns and ships to handling the causes of war as they arise."

The council adopted resolutions commending the action of the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, calling upon him to continue his leadership on to the goal of sound international relations, culminating in permanent organization, and imploring the American delegates to secure as many open sessions as possible. These resolutions were sent to Secretary Hughes.

Secrecy Deplored in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Criticizing the decision of the Washington Conference "to debate the issues in secret instead of in the open, as the people desire," the Buenos Aires Herald on Saturday expressed the be-

lief that "no newspaper of real democratic spirit in any country approves of this decision."

The newspaper expressed fear that "all the old tricks of secret diplomacy and intrigue will be resorted to, even by the delegates who are loudest in their protestations of sincerity. The press representatives will hear the same old cry dinned into their ears that the negotiations are so delicate that no comment must be heard. We hope they will utilize every resourcefulness they can command to get at the truth and the whole truth of what is going on."

Congress of 1787 Cited

Darwin P. Kingsley Declares Force and Nationality Must Agree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The only arrangement which will insure permanent peace is a great controlling federation of all like-minded peoples, declared Darwin P. Kingsley, president, before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The United States Congress of 1787, he said, offered a glorious example to the Washington Conference of 1921.

By federation he meant the creation, by direct act of the individual citizen, not by the act of sovereign states as such, of a controlling power, whose relations to all federated peoples and states would be like that of the federal government of the United States to the people of its 48 states and to the states themselves.

Armament limitation was only a palliative. It would not eliminate the fundamental fears that compel armaments as a patriotic duty. The whole doctrine of sovereignty and the question how sovereign states could live together, retaining sovereignty and avoiding war, was the real issue at Washington; armament was a mere incident.

Force would remain. Nationality would remain. But force and nationality must come to terms. Without a program to bring them to terms the nations could not live at peace.

Only by such a federation could this program be provided. It would be difficult, but the present practice was impossible and had well-nigh destroyed civilization. It breded misunderstandings, hate, disaster, ruin.

The original Congress of the Thirteen States was almost an ideal League of Nations. The states now have a higher and nobler citizenship, not created by the states acting as sovereigns, but by the direct action of sovereign individuals who created the federal government and upon whom that government in turn acts directly. Because of the very nature of sovereignty this would and could never have been done by the states.

The result was no more quarreling until 1865. No one lost anything except false pride and the right to murder his neighbors. The individual citizen gained an infinite increase of power, a guaranty of the right to life, liberty, property and the peaceful pursuit of happiness.

"We sometimes forget," said Mr. Kingsley, "that it is by the attainment of these ideals rather than by the achievement of national glory that government justifies itself."

To the Conference Mr. Kingsley, for patriots and business men, sent this message:

"Courage! Face the facts. Don't tinker with a worn-out instrument. Don't blink the truth. Recognize the fact that the whole world, measured in terms of time and distance, is now as close as the colonies were in 1787. Recognize the fact that from the very souls of all peoples is arising a bitter, bitter cry for a new program. Recognize the fact that the world is sick—sick unto death. Offer it a healing draught; withhold the old nostrums; they first intoxicate and then kill. Limit armament, yes; but at the same time present a constructive program which will automatically eliminate competition in armaments between federated states by making armaments between those states no longer a patriotic duty."

Economic Solution Possible

James Hamilton Lewis Says Naval Plan Might Bring It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

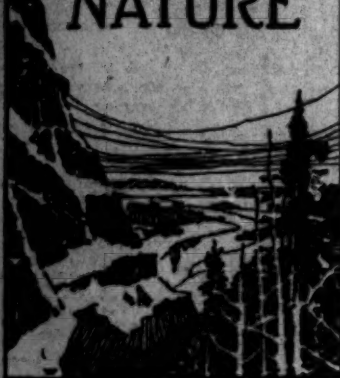
NEW YORK, New York.—The Hughes proposal is successful would have a most salutary effect on American business and farming which would be felt everywhere, according to James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator.

He said here that the United States could sell its products to Europe, and Europe could at once issue securities at par for such products, the United States by financing these securities could pay her farmers and manufacturers the money due them. The United States could fund into one sum the whole foreign war debt due her, then issue bonds in small denominations on the basis of the foreign bonds, pay the new American bonds in the small denominations to the American soldiers for bonus, compensation and pensions, and to cities, counties and the federal government for road and public building and waterway improvements.

Other nations, said Mr. Lewis, regarding all this as an act of commercial friendship, would withdraw grievances against the United States and each other and trade and fraternize in the new dispensation. The armies and navies could be abolished, he said.

(For further news of Conference on Limitation of Armament, see page 4)

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw limitless plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Winds in the English Channel

The sailor often knows no more about cyclones and anticyclones than a seagull. He feels the wind on his cheek and trims his sails accordingly. But writer and reader cannot avoid a few abstractions.

When air is warmed it expands. Its density becomes less, and the pressure recorded by the barometer falls. The colder the air, on the other hand, the more it contracts. Its density and pressure increase. But air, like everything else animate and inanimate, tries its hardest to escape from pressure; and it therefore blows away from regions of high pressure (anticyclone areas) toward regions of low pressure (cyclone areas).

The process is complicated by the rotation of the earth, which prevents the air from blowing straight from anticyclone to cyclone, and causes it to blow in spirals outward from the anticyclone and inward toward the cyclone. Therefore when you feel the wind on your face it does not mean that the high pressure center lies before you and the low pressure behind. The center of the anticyclone will be (in the northern hemisphere) on your left and of the cyclone on your right hand.

By means of the winds the inequalities in air pressure are compensated; cold, dense air is replaced by warmer and more rarefied air and vice versa. The greater the inequalities in pressure between two adjacent areas the faster the wind will blow from one to the other, just as water will rush faster down a steep slope than across a plain. This is the cause of gales.

Every part of the earth has its own peculiar and characteristic winds, due to local distribution of land and sea, mountains and other causes. In the British Isles the southwest is the prevailing wind, especially in winter. This wind is caused by a warm area of low pressure which frequently forms in the Atlantic at a latitude of about 60 degrees north. Winds blow away from this cyclone area, and owing to the spiral motion before mentioned reach the British shores from a southwesterly direction.

It is easy to understand why the southwest wind is as warm and wet as it is. When the sailor in the English Channel feels it, he knows that there will be a fair wind up channel for some hours, accompanied by some sea, especially when the ebb tide comes down channel and meets the wind. Then the waves rapidly mount and the crests break in spray. If the wind blows strongly from the southwest the sailor will expect it before long to "veer" (turn in the direction of the sun) toward west and north-west. But it may bring a good deal of bad weather first, and does not always veer as soon as the seaman would like. At such times fleets of west-bound sailing barges will be found in Dover Harbor, on the eastern side of Dungeness, and in other shelter, waiting for a change of the wind.

The reason that the southwest wind veers northwards is that the Atlantic cyclone has the habit of drifting away over the northern part of the British Islands and disappearing in the North Sea or over Norway, to be followed by another cyclone which has meantime formed in its wake. These cyclones become more rapid in succession in April, and cause the variable type of weather for which that month is noted. The west and northwest wind suits the sailor who is making up channel quite as well as the southwest, and there is less sea with it, for the northwest wind comes off the land. But when he rounds the south foreland the northwest wind is almost a head wind, and may force him to anchor in the Downs off Deal or to run back to Dover. It is a peculiarity of this part of the coast that a west wind at Dover often means a northwest, north or even northeast wind between the north and south forelands. This is owing to the configuration of the land.

Should a cyclone pass from west to east, south of the channel across the Continent, the wind may begin by being southeast and will "back" (turn against the sun) east and north. A strong southeasterly wind, accompanied by rain, is almost a sure sign of a gale coming in the channel, and the wind may go either way according to whether the center or the depression is northwards or southwards. At such times the skipper of a small boat keeps a port of refuge under his lee until he sees what is going to happen.

Anticyclone winds are as a rule lighter than cyclonic winds. This is another way of saying that differences of pressure in anticyclone systems are not usually so marked. Anticy-

clonic weather means light breezes, often northeasterly, and these may be interspersed with calms. In winter calms bring fogs, which the sailor hates worse than the strongest wind.

Settled summer weather in the channel, due to the presence of an anticyclone, often means a breeze by day and a calm by night. The breeze comes with the sun and often travels round with it, south and southwest, falling away to a calm at sunset. On a clear night, when the land rapidly cools while the sea retains its warmth, there is a tendency for a land breeze blowing away from the high pressure on land to the lower pressure at sea. A sea breeze will be experienced for the contrary reason by day when the land becomes rapidly hotter than the sea. These land and sea breezes are more pronounced in the tropics.

Winds not only vary in strength and direction but in steadiness. A "true" wind, beloved of the sailor, is one which blows steadily from a certain quarter. It keeps his full sail on the course which he has set, without any asperating shifts and changes. The "fish-tail" wind, on the other hand, blows from every quarter successively. At one moment the sails are full and the boat leans well over; the next moment the wind strikes the sail from the other side with a bang, the mast trembles, and the boom comes over. The whole ship shivers and lurches away. Then the wind catches her again on the other side and she dives forward again, only to be brought up a moment after by another failure of wind. This is almost as bad as a dead calm. Sometimes the wind, instead of blowing steadily, comes in gusts, now strong, now light. This is the time to take in a reef quickly, for it is almost certainly going to blow hard.

As a rule, the further from land the truer the wind. Projecting headlands and bays form great disturbances of the wind. Another boat passing to windward will also take the wind out of one's sails. For this reason, among others, the helmsman's great ambition when in company with other boats or racing is to keep windward. He must, however, obey the rules of the road, which compel him to give way and let the other boat pass to windward when he is sailing with the wind aft and the other is close hauled. When both are close hauled then the vessel which is on the port tack gives way.

The old sailor becomes very skillful in catching the passing breeze. He watches the puffs coming over the water, and according to the direction shifts the tiller so as to get the most out of the wind. By this means when the wind is almost ahead he gets closer to his goal than if he were to keep a fixed course. With a judicious "Gravesend nip" he may carry the boat round a buoy, when he would otherwise have to make another tack and lose valuable time.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Prohibition Overseas

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Anent the article in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, quoting an Englishman on the future of the liquor traffic in England, you might be interested in knowing something of my acquaintance with the British view on this subject.

While in Europe last summer I was the guest of a Liverpool business man, who, while neither a total abstainer nor an ardent prohibitionist, was nevertheless convinced that the world was sooner or later coming to prohibition, and his exact words were, "I sincerely believe that England will be dry within the next 10 years."

(Signed) FORREST LEAD,
Editor Business Farmer.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan, November 4, 1921.

The Former Speaker as a Peer

The introduction of a peer into the House of Lords is a matter of common occurrence, for every list of New Year's honors and birthday honors adds to the list of those entitled to a seat in the gilded chamber. But it rarely happens, as it did recently, that a former Speaker of the House of Commons and a Lord Chief Justice of England are introduced on the same afternoon. When Mr. J. W. Lowther retired from the Lower House, over which he had presided for many years, the King made him a Viscount and the Commons granted him a pension of £4000 a year. When he took his seat in the House of Lords, he was introduced by Viscount Harcourt and Viscount Knutsford. These three, preceded by the Garter King of Arms, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Deputy Earl Marshal, all clad in robes, conducted the new peer to the woolsack, where he presented his patent of nobility to the Lord Chancellor, who wore his three-cornered hat for the occasion. The patent was read aloud by one of the officials of the House, the oath was taken, and the roll was signed. This done, Viscount Ullswater (as the former speaker is titled) was conducted to a seat on the front red bench, where he was supported by his two sponsors. "Put on your hats," commanded the Garter King of Arms, and the new peer and his sponsors did so. "Rise," they obeyed. "Take off your hats," they did. "Bow," he said, and facing the woolsack the new peer and his sponsors gravely saluted the Lord Chancellor, who as gravely returned the compliment. Three times in all this quaint medieval ceremony of salutation was gone through.

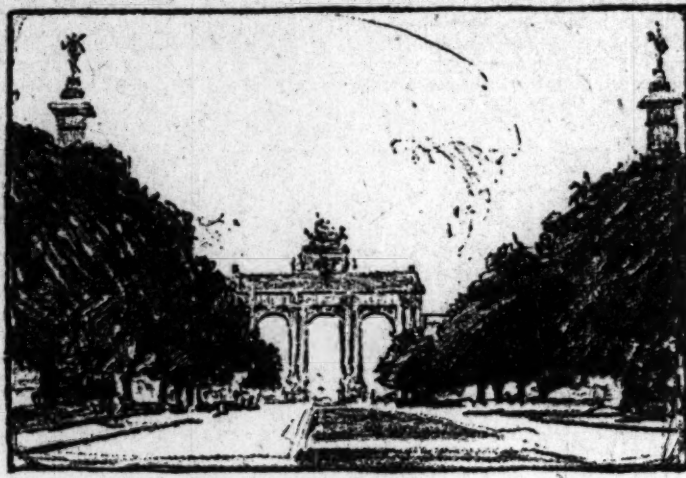
The ceremony of introduction for the Lord Chief Justice was the same, with one exception, that the salutation was conducted from the bench farthest back. The explanation is that the former speaker is a viscount; the Lord Chief Justice is a baron.

WORLD'S PALACE IN BRUSSELS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The World's Palace is the gigantic building erected in the center of the splendid Jubilee Park of Brussels, which, in 1880, contained the magnificent exhibition of the 50 years' jubilee commemoration of the independence of Belgium. It is there that have been installed the International Institute of Bibliography, the Union of International Associations, and the International University. The creators and working pivots of these organizations, destined to centralize the intellectual activity of the whole world, are Prof. Paul Otlet and the Belgian Senator, H. Lafontaine, two personalities of hardy initiative enterprise, whose names, without doubt, will be often mentioned. Senator Lafontaine has already received the honor of the "Prix Nobel" in connection with his works in favor of peace.

Some, not without a slight touch of



Avenue approaching the palace

irony, have denominated the World's Palace the "Palace of Dreams." What a lovely appellation for, in truth, it is, after all, the temple of a beautiful dream, a dream of the fraternity of the whole of humanity by intellectual labor and research.

In the spring of this year was commenced the housing in the World's Palace of the catalogue of the International Institute of Bibliography. The 12,000,000 index cards contained in this gigantic catalogue does not yet constitute the complete "Index" of the intellectual work of the world; it forms rather a symbol of the work which should be undertaken in the future to register the totality of the creations of human thought. A series of rooms have been placed at the disposal of the different countries, which they may utilize as national exhibition show rooms. Several countries have already commenced installations in connection with the intellectual life of their people, and it depends on the good will of the different governments that these little exhibit chambers or museum rooms should represent a faithful image of the intellectual culture of their respective countries.

International University Functioning

The Union of International Associations installed in the World's Palace has already been in existence for several years. Constituted on a sufficiently large scale, it disposes of a widespread field of subjects. The International University had its inception last year, and it is only this year that it has been able to function somewhat regularly.

Amongst the different means which are to cooperate toward the realization of their projects, Mr. Otlet and Mr. Lafontaine organized an annual gathering, under the name of the "International Fortnight," the second annual meeting of which has taken place. After the solemnities of the opening ceremonial, the first days of the "fortnight" were devoted to the International Congress of Intellectual Labor.

This congress owes its birth to the idea of forming and sending to the League of Nations a representative delegation of the "Thought Workers," as there is already a delegation of "Material" or "Matter Workers." The Congress of Intellectual Laborers will group together in the different countries the "Artisans of Thought," and these different groups will then be fused into one international organization. Different speeches were delivered at this congress, amongst others, by H. Germain, president of the association of the Intellectual Laborers of France, and by H. W. Martens, delegate of the International Office of Labor. A particularly interesting debate took place as to the possibility of the cooperation of intellectual and technical or manual labor.

The Congress of Mind Workers, so designated, was succeeded by the annual assembly of the International Institute of Bibliography, the oldest of the organizations domiciled in the World's Palace. This year, again, the principal subject under deliberation was the cataloging of the whole of the bibliographies (libraries) of the world, according to a concrete and uniform plan, based on the decimal system. The uninitiated would be simply astonished at the enormous progress already accomplished in the way of realizing an enterprise which at first sight would appear to be impossible and foolhardy to attempt.

Conclusion of the "Fortnight"

This year the "fortnight" closed with the assembly of the International University, presided over by Mr. Tille, professor and delegate of the University of Prague. He made a report on the actual state of the International University. The first negotiations resulted in the admission of the universities of Bucharest, Copenhagen, Leyden, Lisbon, Madrid, Peking, Poznan, Prague, Sofia, Tokyo, Warsaw, Vilna, and Zurich. Personal admission was given by 207 professors of 22 countries, among which France

was represented by 53, Great Britain 29, and the United States 25. Twenty-three international associations organized new chairs during this and the last sessions. The League of Nations and the International Bureau of Labor have also organized their chairs.

The installations of the World's Palace comprise five large auditoriums, in which courses were given simultaneously with the sitting of the sessions assemblies. The divers institutes, museums, and bibliographies installed in the World's Palace are developed in such a manner as to furnish the International University with all the intellectual material it may require.

The International Confederation of Students, the home of which is in the university itself, has cooperated in the work, and student associations of 17 countries are doing all they can to recruit still more numerous auditors among the youth. The assembly decided to study immediately the organization of an international university town, which would allow of an elite group of students systematically



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

to visit university and other intellectual centers of different countries throughout the world.

The question of financial resources gave rise to debate. It is by contributions from the different countries, gifts from encouraging Maecenas and especially by the common aid of the League of Nations, that these can be obtained.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The election of three new members to the "Immortal Fifty" of the American Academy of Arts and Letters recalls the establishment, some two decades ago, by 100 members of the Social Science Association, poets and prose writers, painters and sculptors, architects and composers, of a National Institute of Arts and Letters. Slowly the membership was increased to 250. When that number was reached the institute decided to found an American Academy of Arts and Letters to consist of 50 of the leaders in poetry and the drama, fiction and history, painting, sculpture, architecture and music. Among those charged with the founding of this academy were William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, John Hay, Henry James, Horace Howard Furness, John La Farge, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Edward MacDowell.

The purpose of the academy, according to Prof. Brander Matthews, who holds the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia University, is to bring together the leaders in the allied arts, to enable them to know one another more intimately, and to encourage them to take such action for the advancement of their several arts as may seem to them wise. Both the institute and academy hold national charters granted by the Congress of the United States.

William Dean Howells was elected the first president of the American academy, a position which he held until last year, when he was succeeded by William Milligan Sloane, formerly its secretary. Only members of the institute are eligible to election to the academy and no member of either the institute or the academy has ever voted for himself—each one has been elected by his fellow craftsmen in the several arts. Election to the institute, according to Professor Matthews, is an encouragement to the younger artists and men of letters, while election to the academy is an ampler recognition of the more mature men whose early promise has been followed by performance.

It is interesting in view of the more enlightened thinking of many today along the lines of international amity, to note that Marshal Ferdinand Foch, a member of the French academy, one of France's "Forty Immortals," was chosen to lay the cornerstone of the new home of the American academy. It is not so far a cry, after all, from the gray old stone building on the river gauche of the Seine which houses the French academy, now nearly three centuries old, to the new building to be erected near Riverside Drive in New York City, to house the American academy, not yet three decades old.

Owen Wister, speaking of the strong influence which the French academy has exerted upon French literature and dramatic art these many generations, says that the American academy was founded in the hope that it might exert the same influence in the United States.

"No prophecy can be made," says Mr. Wister, "but only the hope expressed that the influence of the American Academy of Arts and Letters will steadily increase through giving prizes, through certain public expressions of opinion from time to time, which will seek to set a standard of higher workmanship for writers and artists. To be praised by it may be-

come more and more a goal that young beginners, whether they be painters, sculptors, musicians or writers, will set before them. One of the ways to be a good American is to do the best work you can, whether you are a carpenter or a novelist. The American Academy of Arts and Letters thus stands as the servant of our democracy, ready to encourage and fittingly reward all distinguished work in its domain."

A CANADIAN CANAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We live beside a canal. Now canals usually call up visions, if not memories, of endless, wandering waterways in Holland or France lined with fluttering poplar trees and fleeted with barges drawn by horses. England has her own kind; quiet, weedy water-lanes bordered with hayfields and deep overhanging woods where swallows swoop and scarce kingfishers flash in the sunlight.

But our canal is on the other side of the world; it is a Canadian canal, and there aren't many Canadian canals except a few great ship ones connecting lakes and rivers and bringing the huge grain ships from Lake Superior to Montreal. Our canal has a very distinguished history, even if it is small and shallow. It is a military canal, born of the days when the St. Lawrence was disputed frontier and some way had to be found of getting from Montreal to Kingston on Lake Ontario without running the gantlet of the St. Lawrence batteries.

But all that, of course, is ancient history when it is not geography, and neither history nor geography have any rightful place in the essay on a canal which I had in thought when I began, which goes to show how a subject can take charge sometimes and lead us along its own ways instead of coming quietly along ours.

Now although we live almost in the middle of a hundred thousand city and have two posts every day but Saturday, when we have one, and Sunday, when we have none at all, our canal is a perfect pleasure. A wise government so ordained it and it stands high to its credit. One side of it is laid out with formal flower beds and shrubs and more varieties of spruce trees than you would believe ever existed. There are paths to walk on and a road not to exceed 15-miles-an-hour on, and there are jolly stucco lamp posts among the trees and green painted seats along the water's edge.

The other side is something of a wilderness yet, at least we think so, because it has never been laid out like our side, but probably the residents are quite satisfied to love their little wooden houses tucked away under enormous elms which just now are showering down golden leaves on them in a still, steady rain. But all summer long we don't see the other side at all unless we go and really look for it. The maples and willow trees and flowering shrubs just blot it out and every year their blotting gets more complete and it always comes with something of a shock when the first autumn gales whirl away the red and yellow pageant and the canal comes into view again over night.

Nearly all our windows look out on the canal. Only a spare bedroom, which is seldom used, and a bathroom and kitchen, which don't matter, look the other way, so we have come to look upon the flower beds with almost an owner's pride and have learnt to set our spring calendars by the tulips and hyacinths and daffodils and our summer ones by the canna lilies and huge castor oil plants that flourish like the green bay trees until the October frosts come.

It is really extraordinary how good people are about not picking the flowers in the parks in Canada. Perhaps it is because the open country lies so near to every one's back door and wild flowers are never far to seek, but the fact is that a few warnings signs and a solitary guard ambulating along on a bicycle are sufficient to protect many miles of park.

Just beyond our house there are two swing bridges and if there weren't we should miss a great deal because all the shipping, one way at any rate, whistles and hoots for the bridges to be raised just opposite and, so long as it isn't the middle of the night, it is absolutely sure to draw us to the window to see what's toward. Our shipping may lack as much variety as it does tonnage but then any kind of shipping is interesting to an islander, as every one knows.

A few miles up the canal there are huge sandhills, real white sea sandhills, which seem to have lost themselves inland, and if I told you how much sand these snowy and icy cities need during the winter, you would be surprised, but I'm not going to because I have no idea and I never was any good at guessing. I only know that the old gray steam barges bring down cargoes all summer long and there is nothing left of them in the spring; but then, of course, sand is used for many other things as well as sprinkling streets.

So sand barges are our ocean grey.

Morries

The Preferred Chocolates

Chicago, U.S.A.

S. TREEGER

Ladies' Trimmed HATS
Hats on the floor ready to ship at all times.

THE FIVE-MASTER KOBENHAVN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Those to whom the decline of the square-rigged sailing vessel has seemed to mean the passing of much of the romance of the sea may take heart of grace from the completion at the Leith shipyard of Ramage & Ferguson of the great five-master Kobenhavn. Of 5000 tons deadweight capacity, she compares well in point of size with the general run of steam cargo carriers, being the largest sailing ship ever built in the British dominions. The German Potosi, R. C. Rickmers and Preussen were larger in some respects, but none of them carried so great a spread of sail as the Kobenhavn's 56,000 square feet. Her length is 330 feet, her beams 49 feet, and her depth 28½ feet. Her masts rise to a height of 190 feet, and her mainyard has a span of no less than 90 feet. To see her tremendous spars towering above the dock-sheds, with their intricate network of standing and running rigging, inducing thoughts of the wonderful sight a modern seaport would have been had the sailing ship been able to develop along the lines indicated by its growth up to the invasion of the seas by steam. Imagine 20 or 30 such ships as the Kobenhavn gathered together at one time, in place of a like number of stumpy-funnelled, pole-masted steamers, and you have an idea of what under such conditions Liverpool, London, San Francisco or Portland would have looked like.

In the old days, of course, a ship like the Kobenhavn—had one existed—would have required a crew of at least 100 to work her properly, instead of the 45 she accommodates in the roomy deck-house which takes the place of the traditional "fo'c's'le" quarters. She has, however, an abundance of labor-saving machinery, including motor-winch for weighing anchor, and for the braces and halyards. Moreover, for use in calms she has a motor engine of 600 horse-power, which will do away with all the bracing of yards to catch the slightest puff of wind in doldrum weather which every old-time shell-back remembers so well.

Though technically an auxiliary, the Kobenhavn has nothing in her appearance to suggest that she is other than a real old-style square-rigger, nor are the little touches of adornment lacking which characterized the work of the old shipwrights. A handsome carved and gilded scroll-work surrounds her name on her counter, and as figurehead she carries an image of a viking warrior in full panoply.

The building of this beautiful vessel is further testimony to the belief still very largely held that a training in sail is, if not actually essential, at any rate desirable for ships' officers, her owners, the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen (after which port she is of course named), intending for her primarily as a training ship for cadets. Her career will be interesting to follow, since should she prove commercially a success, the result may well be a return to the seas of an element of beauty which had seemed to be rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

White Caps and Gowns

Candidates for degrees from the University of the Philippines will wear white caps and gowns at the next commencement exercises, which come in April. This adaptation of traditional academic costume to the needs of the tropics was made by the board of regents of the university with little or no thought, probably, for the Ku Klux Klan, yet there were members of the faculty and the student body who demurred. They had not forgotten the masquerade possibilities of sheets and pillowcases. Yet the University of the Philippines is doubtless right in making the change; instead of following unquestioningly the clerical traditions of the Middle Ages, it is going back to the simple precedent set in the grove, Academia.



"Gilt Crest" Sweaters



\$7.75

THERE are many occasions on which one may wear a "Gilt Crest" Tuxedo Coat Sweater of pure zephyr yarn, because it not only combines beauty of material with grace of style, but is also usefully warm. The broad belt, side pockets and long Tuxedo collar also adds a touch of smartness; the colors are black, navy, buff, copen and purple.

Gilchrist Co.

BOSTON

ECONOMIC FACTORS
REAL CAUSE OF WAR

Staking Out Claims in Alien Territory, Says Philip Snowden, Leads to Hostilities, Which Benefit No Nation as a Whole

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—“The Washington Conference has a great task full of difficulties. It may not be able to remove from the world the menace of war, but it has roused enthusiasm and raised the hopes of millions of people, and if this can be maintained the Conference may well be the beginning of a new era of internal relations and policy.” So said Philip Snowden, for many years Socialist member for Blackburn in the House of Commons, and former chairman of the Independent Labor Party, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

At the moment when the Washington Conference has entered upon what may be termed the political stage, when questions of the Far East are being discussed by representatives of the various powers concerned, Mr. Snowden points out that the time has come when the nations should cease to look upon the political domination of another country as advantageous to themselves, and should on the other hand realize that the process of staking out commercial claims in alien territory leads only to war, which benefits no nation as a whole, but only perhaps a few individuals in it.

Root of the Trouble

The test case at Washington is China, Mr. Snowden points out, and he decries the results of the Conference unless a different line is taken than has been taken at previous conferences. Owing to difficulties, which he fully recognizes, Germany and Russia are not represented and on or later the arrangements made for the limitation of armament must be reconsidered in the light of the economic recovery of those two countries.

Therefore, he contends that the work of the Conference cannot be permanent. Moreover, the continued subjection of Germany and the refusal of a continental country to recognize the effect of fostering hatred in Germany must provide a barrier against the efforts of those who would bring about land disarmament on the continent of Europe, for the French Imperialists will justify their attitude toward Germany by the very circumstances which their own work has produced.

Then again, while welcoming the limitation of armament, Mr. Snowden points out that such a step in itself will not prevent war, for it does not touch the roots of the matter, which are really economic. Economic causes are back of all policies, and these themselves must be altered before war can be abolished.

Economic causes, as much as high moral considerations, he maintains, have brought about the Washington Conference and these same considerations dictate the policies which each country stands for. As, for instance, Great Britain requires food for her island population she will stand out for safeguards that protect that food supply, and the necessity for finding maintenance for her large population will also affect her foreign policy.

Armies Can Be Extended

Mere agreements for limiting armaments on a comparative or any other basis will not endure unless these primal tendencies are looked to. If any proof were needed that small resources, military or naval, would not prevent nations fighting, it was provided by Great Britain in the last conflict. In two years she increased her army from 150,000 men to 2,000,000 and subsequently to 6,000,000, all adequately equipped and armed.

Therefore Mr. Snowden hopes the Conference will go right down to the economic troubles of the world and find a solution on the basis, not of international rivalry but of international agreement and cooperation.

Coming from the general to the particular, Mr. Snowden pointed out that China remains the one portion of the globe which provides a field for economic enterprise on the part of the highly industrialized states of Europe, the American continent and Japan. In China, he continued, is a vast population of 400,000,000, who do not absorb to any great extent the manufactured goods of other countries, but who, with an increased standard of living, would provide a very fine market for the rest of the world.

To fight for possession of this market, by acquisition, forcible or otherwise, of spheres of influence in the old way would lead to friction, and to an attempted settlement of international disputes by force. The white races are especially bound to recognize this for Japan, which, like England in the beginning of the last century, has neglected her agricultural life in the

hasty development of her industries, needs an outlet for the population, markets for her goods and raw materials for her industries. Arriving in the field late in history, she finds most of the world already staked out into areas from which she is warned off, or in which there is no room.

Without being pro-Japanese, Mr. Snowden said that it should be recognized that Japan has a cause, which should be taken into just consideration at Washington. She has industrial needs which must be met.

Britain Praises Decision

Canceling of Four New Super-Hoods Is Generally Warmly Praised

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The suspension of all naval construction by Great Britain, including work on the four capital ships of the super-Hood type, and the questions arising as a result of this action by the Admiralty, furnish the chief topics for the morning newspapers. Two or three of the principal newspapers refrain from comment, but the majority of the others heartily endorse the government's decision.

The Daily Telegraph says that the suspension of work involves great sacrifice and a grievous blow to the firms holding the contracts and to the thousands of workmen, as well as a sad disappointment to many naval men.

Deeds Speak Louder Than Words

The Daily Chronicle thinks the decision wise, both from national and international viewpoints. “Deeds speak louder than words,” it says, “and the decision shows beyond cavil that when we accepted the principle of the American proposals we meant all we said.” Referring to the fact that the United States will continue building warships, the newspaper says: “America's choice is not our concern. Our shipbuilding has never been directed against America.”

The Daily News describes the suspension of naval building as a very wise and seemingly act, and The Daily Express says: “It is a well-timed example to the other nations concerned, and effective proof of Great Britain's earnest determination to carry out the primary object of the Conference.”

The Morning Post is strongly hostile, and charges that Mr. Lloyd George issued the order on his own initiative, contemptuously flouting the authority of Parliament and going behind the backs of Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Beatty.

The newspaper believes that if Admiral Beatty had been in England he would have resigned rather than agree to the suspension. It also contends that the Admiralty's step is not in accordance with the proceedings at the Washington Conference, and that there is no real relation between them.

Workers Have New Viewpoint

Reports from the various ship-building centers say the suspension caused consternation among the workers, although not all the yards are equally affected.

A dispatch to The Times from Newcastle says that, while a natural disappointment is felt on the Tyne, where thousands already are unemployed, the disappointment is softened by the apparently changed outlook of the workers. They seem to realize the enormous sacrifices brought on by modern warfare, and some of them are less enthusiastic in regard to warship contracts than before the war, even showing some aversion to working on armaments.

Friday, almost without exception, the London weekly reviews, most of which appear on Friday, eulogize the Washington Conference, and especially the Hughes proposals for a naval holiday.

Referring to Japan's objections to the proposals, The Spectator thinks that this will constitute the crux of the whole Conference. “If Japan agrees to a naval holiday,” says The Spectator, “which, we must admit, will maintain her relative naval inferiority to Great Britain and America, she is certain to ask to be compensated for giving up what she believes to be a good chance of securing command of the seas.”

The Spectator says Japan, if she is frank, will say that her navy was not built for self-defense, but in order to secure her rights in the Far East and on the Asiatic mainland, which she considers as hers by virtue of her

military and naval prowess, her growing population and expanding trade.

Anglo-American Bonds

The periodical considers that Japan must be given reasonable satisfaction, “but we must also make clear to her that what we want to bring to the world is peace and not a new type of sword.” Incidentally, The Spectator expresses belief that what really matters at the Conference is the cementing of blood and brotherhood between Great Britain and America.

The Saturday Review says peculiar conditions will be created by the proposals. “At the end of 10 years, two British and six American ships will be replaced but the British two may not, until the British total tonnage shall have fallen below 500,000. The control of the sea would thus pass to the United States.”

The paper says the scheme cannot properly be judged until the practical regulations whereby it is to be in force are available.

“To the nobility of aspiration which inspired the American scheme we can give most generous recognition, but it is with facts and not aspirations that we have to deal.”

“For the bold management of an international conference,” says The Nation, “there has been nothing in diplomatic history to compare with the opening move of Mr. Hughes at Washington.” The Nation says that Mr. Hughes frankly adopted parliamentary methods “against babbling platitudes and secrecy which prevailed at Paris,” and considers that he won the public opinion of the world at large, and especially in England.

Competition Must End

The Nation continues that instead of first reducing armaments the question of Far Eastern policy should have been settled. The paper says that former President Wilson was blackmailed by the Allies at Paris through his thinking that nothing mattered but his League of Nations, and declares that Mr. Hughes will have hard work to avoid the same danger.

The New Statesman also emphasizes the change from the diplomacy of the Paris peace conference—where, it says, “Wilson was first asphyxiated and then outwitted” to the open diplomacy at Washington, where “Hughes put all his cards on the table.”

The Statesman pays a tribute to Mr. Hughes' achievement in “raising the level of discussion to a height which the most sanguine of idealists had not hoped for.” The paper expresses hope that the British reservation regarding the slow and continuous replacement of capital ships will not be pressed, “for obviously it strikes at the root of the American scheme. We want to get rid of competition, not to restrict it. The Washington Conference has begun amazingly well. The American Government has broken the ice of diplomatic reserve and thereby worked a miracle.”

Anglo-Japanese Pact

Japanese Press Asks Continuation of Friendly Relations

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Some of the leading Japanese newspapers would not look with disfavor upon the cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, provided there are general assurance of a continuation of friendly relationship, according to many editorials published today on the Far Eastern question. Comment on this phase of the Washington Conference today began to overshadow discussion of the American proposal for the limitation of naval armament.

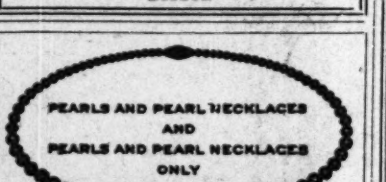
The “Nichi Nichi Shimbun,” in discussing the Anglo-Japanese alliance declared it had outlived its objectives and that if anything could be said in favor of its further maintenance this should take the form of a general guarantee for the furtherance of Anglo-Japanese friendship. This end could be better attained, the newspaper claimed, by some other means, especially if the alliance appeared to be calculated to give America any anxiety.

“If America and Great Britain really want to cancel the pact,” the “Nichi Nichi Shimbun” declared, “Japan, under the present circumstances, should see no necessity for insisting on its further maintenance.”

The “Jiji Shimbun” expressed the opinion that the American attitude was more for a stricter application of the “open door” in China than for the destruction of the spheres of influence hitherto established by some of the powers. This attitude, in the



“PUT ON” AYRES
SELECT HABERDASHERY
14 Congress St., St. State, Financial District
BOSTON



PEARLS AND PEARL NECKLACES
AND
PEARLS AND PEARL NECKLACES
ONLY
ALLEN B. FARMER
129 Tremont Street
BOSTON

event of a settlement of the Far Eastern problem, could not be attended by much difficulty, as some critics feared, the newspaper declared.

Italy's Viewpoint

Retention of Submarines Is Favored in Italian Press

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—An argument for the submarine as a protection for Italy is printed by the “Messaggero” today in an editorial with reference to the British attitude at the Limitation of Armament Conference in Washington toward the undersea form of naval warfare.

“It can be understood why Great Britain should be averse to submarines,” the “Messaggero” says, “but that is no reason why France and Italy should accept Mr. Balfour's limitations. We are unable to construct large ships, because we have not the financial means. There is nothing hostile in our policy to Great Britain, but our only hope of independence consists in owning many submarines. Let us remember that the Mediterranean is still a British lake, presenting a problem more important and more delicate for us than that of the Pacific.”

“Let us not forget that England possesses Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Alexandria, holds the Suez Canal and Port Said and is preparing to dominate the Dardanelles. Only by possession of submarines will we be able to hold the sea for any length of time.”

“Mr. Balfour has stated that the existence of his Empire is impossible without the safeguarding of its long lines of communication, but Italy, as are all the Mediterranean nations, is at the complete mercy of England, which is able to stifle them at will. Italy therefore cannot consent to any limitation on submarines unless she can obtain absolute guarantees.”

The “Tempo” expressed the opinion that the study of naval bases will be necessary at the Conference. “All of these,” says the newspaper, “are under the control of England or America. It is impossible for Italy and France to accept England's superiority in the Mediterranean.”

SOCIALISTS LAUNCH
EXPANSION LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, which for the past 16 years has been organizing and promoting radical sentiment in the colleges and universities of the United States, announced its expansion into a new organization to be known as the League for Industrial Democracy at the annual dinner of the organization, held recently.

The new organization, according to announcements circulated at the dinner, is to continue and expand the work of the society, in the general direction of education, for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit. Instead of confining its efforts to the students and faculty members of the various colleges it will try to reach the entire public, working through organizations already in existence as far as possible, especially Labor, churches, fraternal orders, and newspapers, as well as any new channels that may be devised. The first objective will be the technician, the teacher, the social worker, and the brain worker, with the worker and the farmer as the final objective.

Robert Morris Lovett of Chicago, who presided at the dinner, was chosen president of the new league, and Jessica Smith, formerly executive secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, as secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA LAUNCHED

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The superdreadnaught West Virginia, newest addition to the American Navy, and scheduled to grace the scrap pile within a few months under the proposed reduction program, was successfully launched on Saturday at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

AMERICAN ARMS
IDEAS REJECTED

Rear Admiral Sims Condemns Conservatism—America Lax in Adopting Designs for Equipment—Inventions Go Abroad

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, in delivering his annual address as president of the Naval War College to its graduating class of officers on Saturday, discussed “military conservatism,” referring, he said, specifically to that type and degree of conservatism “which has so often been responsible for defeat in battle and sometimes for national disaster.”

After quoting from history to show that there has always been resistance to new weapons or methods of warfare, he said:

“The rapid development of the submarine and the airplane during the war and the continuous development of both, and especially the latter, since the war, have shown that these powerful weapons are still in their infancy, that great possibilities of development are clearly in sight, and that it will require the most careful, devoted and logical consideration upon our part even to keep abreast of the developments in foreign navies, much less to anticipate these developments.”

Indisposition of our navy at once to utilize new ideas, weapons and methods of demonstrated value, the Admiral said, had been “due to a habit of mind that could be indulged in the past with comparative safety, but which is manifestly a danger to a country that has become involved in international politics, and whose policies are likely to be disputed by other powers.”

Admiral Sims, asserting that our gunnery up to 1900 was so inefficient “that an equal force of ships of any navy could have inflicted upon us a most humiliating defeat,” added: “In my opinion we are now entering a period that may become still more dangerous if we fail correctly to interpret the significance of the rapid development of fundamentally new weapons of enormous destructive power and of relative immunity to effective resistance by any means except a decisive superiority of similar weapons.”

“We may escape this danger in future, as has often been the case in the past, through the superior vision of a Roosevelt, or through the pressure of public opinion, overcoming the excessive conservatism of military minds.”

“I think it is apparent that the remedy we seek is comprised in a combination of logical ability and military character—the ability to reach sound conclusions from established facts, and the character to accept, adopt and fight for these conclusions against any material or spiritual forces.”

“Inventors have always had a hard time in convincing high naval officials of the merits of their inventions,” he continued. “It usually required the pressure of war necessity or strong political influence, or both, to insure even a hearing. Fulton and Ericsson are cases in point.”

“The introduction of armor was opposed very strenuously for many years. The long and costly controversy over the adoption of breech-loading guns is well known.”

“In this connection it may be useful to invite attention to two very significant facts:

“First—That America has been distinctly in the lead in originating many important features of naval design and in the invention of types and weapons of fundamental importance. I need cite as examples only the monitor, the submarine and the airplane. There are many others.

“Second—That, generally speaking, our navy has lagged behind in the adoption and general application even

of our own American improvements and inventions. Many of our inventors have had to go abroad for recognition.”

FRANCE'S OBJECT IN
EVACUATING CILICIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The alleged intention of the United States to send a torpedo boat to Mersina, the port of Cilicia, to aid in the protection of the Christians, whether justified or not, elicits interesting comment in France. The “Temps,” the most official of organs, remarks that the event will certainly attract attention. English journals, it complains, wage a persistent campaign against France on the ground that she abandons the Christians of Cilicia. The American ship will probably be saluted by the opponents of the Angora pact as a reinforcement of their contentions. Is it hoped that the ship will not only protect the Armenians and Greeks, but above all torpedo the Franco-Kemalist accord.

The “Temps” declares that France will welcome the American flag. The crew will be able to appreciate the sacrifices France has made to protect Christians. The French troops have no reason to fight the Turks and others who would obtain territory are blamed if the Turks threaten to revenge themselves upon the Christians. With some irony the newspaper regrets that the ship cannot penetrate into the interior.

What may be taken as the French view of the situation is stated as follows: “The French, believing that it is impossible to protect for an indefinite period by barbed-wire these populations, believing that one can not create peace by perpetuating war, has obtained for the Christians substantial guarantees. She has sent to assure respect for these guarantees devoted and competent agents. Every one should endeavor to assist. Such will be, we are persuaded, the opinion of the American sailors if the British cries and preoccupations bring their torpedo boat to Mersina.”

BREWER, MAYOR-ELECT,
TO ENFORCE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

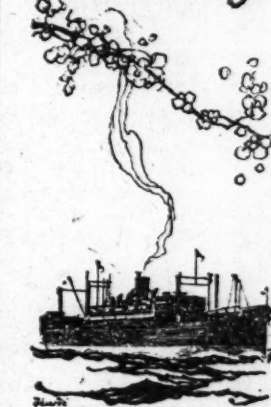
BUFFALO, New York—To the surprise of many who voted for him because he ran on a so-called wet platform, Frank X. Schwab, Mayor-elect, announced that he intends to enforce the Volstead act vigorously while it remains on the statute books. He favors legislation permitting sale of light wine and beer, but insists upon enforcement of law.

Mr. Schwab expects to put at least 4000 beverage dispensing places out of business. His experience as a brewer has given him thorough knowledge of the character of their business, and he will close all which violate the law.

PORTRAITS OF WAR LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—The 20 portraits of the allied war leaders and the picture of the Versailles Peace Conference, which are to form the nucleus of a national portrait gallery at Washington, are now on exhibition at Amherst College. The pictures are being shown under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts and Amherst, Williams and Yale, are the only college on the original itinerary.

Travel by Sea to
California and Hawaii
Lands of eternal Summer

HAWKEYE-STATE will sail from Baltimore to Hawaii December 3

A WINTER VACATION through semi-tropical seas to California and Hawaii. First, a restful cruise to Cuba with a day in picturesque Havana. Then through the Panama Canal, visiting ashore. Along the Coast of Mexico, touching at Los Angeles and San Francisco. Finally, the delightful sail across the Pacific to Hawaii.

Perfect comfort insured by travelling in the fast, commodious, luxurious American steamers, HAWKEYE STATE and BUCKEYE STATE. Providing first-class hotel accommodations.

MATSON NAVIGATION CO.
Managing Agents, U.S. Shipping Board
26 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
OR ANY STEAMSHIP AGENT

For rates and full information apply to local agents everywhere or Passenger Department.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Traffic Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Cruises de Luxe

To THE WEST INDIES, PANAMA, SOUTH AMERICA and WINDWARD ISLANDS

by the splendid oil-burning steamship

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

22,300 tons displacement

PALATIAL STEAMER TO THE TROPICS

No cinders No soot No scaling at ports

Leaving New York Jan. 21st, Feb. 21st, 1922

27 DAYS - FARES from \$300

Havana (Cuba), Kingston (Jamaica), Colon (Panama), La Guayra (Venezuela), Port of Spain (Trinidad), Bridgetown (Barbados), Fort de France and St. Pierre (Martinique), Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas), San Juan (Puerto Rico), Navajo (Bahamas), Hamilton (Bermuda).

All the Comforts of the Best Hotels

Luxurious suites, Cabins with bath, Cabins with Toilet, Electric fans in every room. Wide promenade spaces, swimming pool. Special orchestra carried.

NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED

For rates and full information apply to local agents everywhere or Passenger Department.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Traffic Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Traffic Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Traffic Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Traffic Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Traffic Agents

CONDITIONS IN INDIA GREATLY IMPROVED

Enormous Crowds That Welcomed Prince of Wales at Bombay Thought to Show Mr. Gandhi's Influence Is Waning

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Despite the serious riots that have recently taken place in various parts of India, the situation on the whole is considered in official circles to have undergone a decided improvement in the past few weeks.

Mahatma Gandhi has given "civil disobedience" a trial run in certain remote districts, where he would expect to have a numerous following, but the results have not been disappointing. Notwithstanding the fact that he promised to recompense any of his supporters who suffered any loss at the hands of the authorities, there has been little response on the part of the Non-Cooperators.

Having failed to gain the withdrawal of native officials from government offices, students and teachers from schools, and lawyers from their practice, he next fell back on an endeavor to boycott foreign manufactured goods. At one time the situation looked serious, but the natural common sense of the natives superseded and there was a gradual return to offices, both governmental and civil.

Bonfires of Old Clothes

In his endeavor to boycott foreign goods, he even encouraged natives to burn all the cloth and clothes that had not been manufactured in the country. In some instances he lit the bonfire himself which was supposed to consume the foreign cloth, but which, it would seem, was mainly composed of old clothing.

The notorious All brothers, who were credited with being Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants, but who were actually pursuing an extreme policy of their own, were in due time arrested, which left Mr. Gandhi to play his last card of civil disobedience.

Literally interpreted this meant that the natives would refuse to pay taxes or conform to the laws of the land in any way. Just how this form of protest was going to act neither Mr. Gandhi nor the Government of India could foresee, and the tentative manner in which the former has brought it into play indicates that he was uncertain if it would prove to be a match to the powder barrel or would misfire altogether.

Judging by results, the latter has evidently been the case and so another item on the agenda of the Non-Cooperators has so far proved a failure. Unfortunately during the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay on Thursday Mr. Gandhi was successful in rousing a certain amount of disturbance in the native part of Bombay Island, where rioting occurred, as he had been to the Christian Science Monitor yesterday. The rioters were chiefly Madanpur Muhammadans.

Visit Not Interfered With

The situation quieted down by Thursday afternoon and was well in hand on Friday, although most of the mills were not working. Four fatal police casualties in all are reported, and 30 have been seriously injured. About as many rioters as police are believed to have been killed, but details are uncertain.

The harmony of the Prince's arrival was, however, in no way interfered with. The fact that a general strike, as a result of the efforts of the National Congress and Caliphate Workers, was in progress in no way marred the proceedings. As far back as October 7, the Caliphate workers had declared their intention of proclaiming a general hartal or strike on the Prince's arrival, therefore there was ample time to take the necessary precautions.

Test of Native Loyalty

It is anticipated in official quarters that the Prince's visit will put native loyalty to the touchstone and from the results it will be possible to gauge the exact extent and influence of Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperative movement. In view of the enormous masses that lined the route and welcomed Britain's royal representative, compared with the few that took part in the rioting, it is thought that Mr. Gandhi's influence is on the wane.

The pomp and ceremony of the royal visit appeals strongly to the native, and it is thought that the functions connected with the present tour will in a great measure dispel the fanatic adherence, which has in the past marked the supporters of non-cooperation.

The Secretary of State for India has heard from the Viceroy that the Prince of Wales received a splendid reception on his landing at Bombay, and that the procession from the Apollo Bunder to the Government House was marked

"Rue de la Paix" CHOCOLATES

Frequently sent to the East—to Europe and Asia—Welcome everywhere.

\$1.50 the pound

Supman Wolfe & Co.

"Manufacturers of Paris Only"

PORTLAND, OREGON

MATERNITY BILL STRONGLY OPPOSED

Sheppard-Towner Act Denounced by Chicago Civic Federation Which Declares Large Body of Opinion Is Against Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Because the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which was passed in amended form on Saturday by the lower house of Congress, is declared to be reprehensible in aims and methods, fallacious in its theory, questionable in the character of its advocates, promoted by a campaign of misstatements, untruthful statistics and "frightfulness," and proposes "federal aid" as a bribe to local extravagance, the Chicago Civic Federation in its November bulletin urges the defeat of the bill.

The bill is declared to be vicious, a "socializing pauperization of American citizenship, a blow at the spirit of independence and individualism which has been the foundation of our national character."

Shall our children be taken care of in the family or in the herd is the question, the federation says, presented by this bill. The bill is declared to be based on Communist doctrines from Russia, which advocate the abolition of the family.

Strong Opposition to Bill

As opposed to the Children's Bureau at Washington, many organizations of women, various radical groups and a few public health officials and many social workers, who have favored the bill, the Chicago Civic Federation aligns itself with "leading physicians of the country and the leading state medical societies," and other influential individuals and organizations.

In answer to the excuse that the bill as amended provides that no official or agent of the state or national government shall, enter any home or take charge of any child over parental objection, the Civic Federation said: "The proviso was not in the original bill and is contrary to the views of its promoters. It was inserted in a desperate effort to save the bill and procure an 'entering wedge.'"

Statistics Attacked

In parallel columns the Bulletin sets forth the statistics and arguments advanced in favor of the bill, and refutes them paragraph by paragraph. To show that one block of statistics was untrustworthy, the Journal of the American Medical Association was quoted as follows: "There are no reliable statistics by which it can be proved that the United States stands seventeenth in maternal fatality rates."

The Civic Federation claims there is nothing now in the bill that would accomplish the results ostensibly desired. "The small amount proposed," declares the Bulletin, "would not begin to supply the doctors, nurses, medicines and other things alleged to be essential as free service for all mothers and infants."

"It is one thing to want to further the real welfare of the mothers and the next generation and quite another to be told that it must be done in just the one way mapped out by a particular set of propagandists. Mothers and babies are being cared for by existing facilities, public and private, as individual cases require, and existing charitable and public agencies are constantly extending their legitimate work without need of a national 'aid.'"

BUILDING ON INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reflecting the efforts to provide work for unemployed men building construction throughout the State increased considerably during October, according to an announcement by the State Department of Labor and Industries. The department reports that the October increase was 30.7 per cent over the preceding month and 86.9 per cent over October, 1920.

FORMER RULERS REACH NEW HOME

After Attempted Coup to Regain Throne of Hungary, Former King Charles and His Wife Sent by the Allies to Madeira

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. FUNCHAL, Madeira (Sunday)—Former King Charles, accompanied by his wife, landed here today and will take up residence at Villa Vitoria.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERNE, Switzerland—It will be remembered that after his trip to Hungary the Allies prevailed upon the Emperor Charles of Austria permission to return to this country and to stay in the canton of Lucerne until further notice. Public opinion was more or less at one that the sojourn should not be extended beyond the time of his obtaining a refuge in some other country. The official permit was limited to a term ending at the close of August, and was made contingent on his promise not to quit Switzerland without giving at least three days notice to the Federal Council.

The former monarch not having succeeded in being received by any other country by the end of August, the Swiss Government, with the consent of the majority of the population, chivalrously prolonged indefinitely the permission to stay at Castle Hertenstein, so splendidly situated on the famous Vierwaldstätter Lake, not, however, without causing the former Emperor-King to renew, on October 5, his promise of giving three days' notice whenever intending to leave the country.

Swiss People Indignant

No wonder the Swiss people are highly indignant at Charles' breach of promise. The federal council, in a public communiqué issued immediately after the aerial flight became known, stated unmistakably that he had once more ill-used the Swiss right of asylum and broken his twice given solemn word. The whole Swiss press renews his action, including the Roman Catholic papers. These had always defended him against attacks on the part of Socialist and Liberal editors or orators, and they had insisted on his readmission after his earlier excursion; but now they frankly own having been mistaken as to his noble feelings, and they join in the general cry that this country has definitely done with him.

Moreover, neither the Allies, the little entente nor the Hungarian Government would be willing to permit him to return to Switzerland, because of the desirability of supervising his doings and movements much more strictly than was the case in this country. The Swiss Federal Council emphasizes that it never entered into any obligation toward any other government to exercise any strict surveillance over the weak Hapsburg; nevertheless, it would have been its moral duty to do so in the interests of European peace. Not a few Swiss dailies reproach the authorities with having been overconfident.

Supervision Inadequate

The laxity of supervision is proved by the fact that on the day of the press publication of the rumors of the flight neither the cantonal nor the federal authorities had the slightest knowledge of his actual absence from Hertenstein for two days. On a Saturday the Lucerne Government expressed the official belief that the former Emperor and his wife were still present in the castle, whereas in fact they had left it on the previous Thursday and arrived at their destination the same day. When the President of the Lucerne Government telephoned to Hertenstein, at the request of the Swiss Political Department, he received the royal secretary's reply that the royal couple had left for a few days only in order to "celebrate" in strict retirement the tenth anniversary of their wedding day.

Let stress be laid on the striking detail that the flight was effected in a German flying machine piloted by a

German. The machine had been sent to Switzerland as early as July to be trained by a Swiss concern on condition that one Zimmermann, a pilot who had served in the war, was to command it permanently. On Wednesday, October 19, this machine was hired by two unknown men, who pretended to be Rumanians, for a trip from Zurich to Geneva and back. The passengers never arrived in Geneva, they landed in the west of Hungary—Charles and Zita.

NO DEMAND FOR MAINE PULPWOOD

Importations Continue While the Maine Product Goes to Waste or Is Turned Into Laths—Manufacture Abroad Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. BANGOR, Maine—With many thousands of cords of pulpwood cut in Maine going to waste along the country roads or being manufactured into laths at an added expense for handling, manufacturers of paper are importing pulp from Norway and Canada, and the Maine output finds no reception in the market. The past few months have been marked by a radical decline from the peak prices for paper, but the pulpwood demand has gone from the abnormally high to the abnormality of no market.

Only a little more than a year ago there was a tremendous demand for pulpwood, and the price jumped from \$15 to \$45 a cord in New York and \$33 in Maine. Today there is actually no market price for the wood which was cut last winter, and but little of it is being sold. The mills have between one and two years' supply on hand, and the manufactured article can be brought from Canada and Europe for less money than it can be produced at home.

As a result of this condition, there will be very little pulpwood cut in this State during the coming winter. The operators who carried on business last year on a small scale are not in position financially to do anything, and the larger operators have enough on hand for a time at least. They have the advantage of being able to shut their doors whenever occasion arises; but the occasion, according to present indications, will not arise for some little time, although it is predicted that an acute demand for pulpwood will arise within a year.

Maine stands to suffer a huge economic loss as a result of the slump in the pulpwood industry. Many pulpwood operators and buyers who found themselves with a big pile of wood on hand and practically no market for the same and who were financially able to take advantage of an unusual situation in the lath market, are turning their wood into laths which bring all the way from \$10 to \$12 per thousand in the markets of the country. A number of mills have been established throughout the State, particularly in Washington County.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS LAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Fall Saturday promulgated an opinion denying application for mining patent of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company for 2040 acres of oil land in naval petroleum reserve No. 2 in California, thus permanently retaining the government fee title to the lands and their soil and gas deposits. The lands, however, will be leased on a royalty basis, the Honolulu company doing the drilling and producing as the government's lessee.



Chic tailored blouses

Blouses with the youthful, Peter Pan neck—tailored of pussywillow, crepe de Chine and habutai—find many new ways of being smart—and yet remain simple! Prices range from

5.95 to 12.50

H. Liebes & Co.

Established 1864

Portland Oregon



IN BUYING A DIAMOND the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at JAEGER BROS. JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS 131-133 Sixth Street Oregon Bldg., Portland, Ore.

One of Portland's Finest Eating Establishments

Ceteria

Sixth and Alder Streets, Portland, Ore.

TAX BILL A THORN TO REPUBLICANS

Conference Report on Revenue Measure Marks Many Surrenders of Administration and Shows Party's Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unless unforeseen obstacles arise Congress will speed up final action on the revised revenue bill so as to permit the session to end on Wednesday night. This not only would give members a brief breathing spell before the convening of the regular session on December 5, but it also would permit them to draw compensation for traveling expenses, whether they return to their homes or remain in Washington.

The conference report on the revenue bill, which has been changed almost beyond recognition from the form in which it was originally reported, will be taken up in the House of Representatives today. Only five of the 10 conferees on the bill have signed the report, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, joining with the Democratic conferees in refusing to attach their signatures to it.

While there will be stiff opposition to it in the House, leaders plan to put the bill through before the end of the day, so as to give the Senate a little more time in which to consider it. Senator Smoot is expected to set forth his opposition to it in a prepared speech.

As the bill comes out of conference it is more of a Democratic measure than a Republican one. The Republican Party, in fact, can derive little comfort from it so far as it carries out the party's tax pledges to the people.

Some of the Republican leaders see in the 50 per cent surtax on incomes of \$200,000 and over, which was applied against the appeal of President Harding, an issue that will loom large in the next elections. The Administration feels that the tax balks one of the good things which the party proposed to do, bring money into productive industry. President Harding and his political advisers are depressed over the approval of the 50 per cent surtax more than on anything else that has happened since March 4.

Taken all in all, the surrender of the Administration forces on so many important instances in the tax bill is regarded as a serious setback to the Republican Party. Administration

leaders were made very uncomfortable as a result of the recent local elections. Then, when Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, aroused the hopes of the world by laying the Administration's proposal to scrap capital ships before the Conference the Republican leaders saw their Administration soar to the pinnacle of popular approval. But now as they review the results of the tax bill from a Republican standpoint, they are beginning to show signs of real uneasiness.

Republicans Divided

Another thing that is causing the Administration alarm is the failure of its so-called leaders in Congress to lead. In the Senate, the independent farm bloc, cooperating with the Democrats, did about as it wished to do with regard to the tax bill. Administration leaders in the Senate expected the House to undo most of the work of the farm bloc, but were disappointed to a large degree. A strong faction of insurgent Republicans in the House unexpectedly joined forces in the House to defeat the Administration on the one big object on which it had set its heart. President Harding's plea for a compromise on the maximum surtax rate might have been made to the four winds for all the weight it carried.

Republican leadership is deeply concerned over the future results of this manner of legislating by groups, for now the House no longer can be counted upon to stand firmly against the farm bloc in the Senate. It is developing a powerful one of its own, and Republican leaders are unable to halt its growth.

GERMAN COUNSELOR REACHES NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Baron Edmund von Therman has arrived in this country to prepare the way for the new German Ambassador, for whose Embassy he will act as counselor. He is the first German diplomat to represent Germany in the United States since the war.

Baron von Therman said French fears of a warlike Germany were baseless; Germany was no longer warlike. Though economic conditions in Germany as a whole were bad, Germany would try to pay the reparations as long as possible. Thousands of her industrial concerns were working over a 30 or 40 per cent basis. There was bitter feeling against France and the conviction that she intended to take the entire west bank of the Rhine. But Germany was no longer militaristic. She did not want war. France had nothing to fear on that score.

DISCUSSION SOUGHT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE AT GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In response to an appeal by Samuel Gompers that the International Labor organization conference in Geneva discuss the question of world unemployment, although it was not on the agenda, the officers of the conference expressed the hope that the participation of the United States would soon be available in securing world peace and progress.

The text of the two cable messages was as follows:

"M. Albert Thomas, Geneva, Switzerland:

"Because of unemployment situation in all countries, and though we in the United States are undertaking the solution of the problem, I respectfully suggest that international Labor organization conference should discuss condition of unemployment notwithstanding it is not included in agenda. (Signed) 'GOMPER'S.'"

"Geneva, November 18, 1921."

"Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor, Washington, District of Columbia:

"Your telegram read to the international Labor conference this morning by President Lord Burnham during exchange of views on world unemployment situation. Conference unanimously decided to reply thanking you and great organization of which you are president. Conference ventures to express the hope that in the near future the United States may find it possible to associate itself officially with this organization which owes much to American initiative. This conference has already addressed to President Harding its fervent wishes for success of Conference convened by him now sitting in Washington. That Conference and the international Labor conference are purposing in their respective spheres the same great end. All earnestly hope that as the United States by bringing together the Old and the New World is advancing the cause of world peace so it may be possible to have the aid of the United States in securing that industrial peace and progress without which no solution of the present world problem is possible. (Signed)

"BURNHAM, President.
"D'BRAGA, Brazil.
"EDSTROM, Sweden.
"JOUHAUX, France.
"Vice-Presidents.
"ALBERT THOMAS, Secretary-General."

HANAN



The Symbol of Elegance Supreme

EVENING SLIPPERS by HANAN

FOR the Opera, the dansant, or any event on the social calendar, one may be certain of stepping forth with impeccable smartness when fitted with evening slippers sold by Hanan. Graceful strap and opera effects in silver and gold cloth and exquisite brocades.

With Luxurious Hanan Hosiery in Matched or Contrasting Shades

HANAN & SON

Boston	Buffalo	Chicago
New York	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
Brooklyn	Cleveland	Kansas City
Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Francisco

Roberts Bros.
WARD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

ELEGANCE IN NEW FALL LACES

At Attractively Low Prices

Women who appreciate the beauty and usefulness of dainty Laces, and who would purchase the same at most moderate prices, should not fail to visit our special showing of all that is new and desirable in Fall Laces—for Frocks—for Drapes—for Trimmings—for Fancy Work—for Undergarments—for Remodeling—for Blouses, Guimpes, etc. Here you'll find the desired Laces.



New arrivals daily in Mouppings and Alouvers in Cdre, Spanish, Radium, Chantilly laces for Street and Evening Wear in Black, Brown, Navy, French Blue, etc. One to five inch black Chantilly Lace for Garters and Hats, imitation Venice lace and real Fillet lace for neckwear and Calais, Vals and Imitation Duchess laces for Underwear.

TREASON IN MOORS' RANKS IS CHARGED

Some of the Moors Themselves Are Said to Be Giving Assistance to Spain, Much to the Embarrassment of Abdel Krim

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELILLA, Morocco.—Quite recently some of the Madrid newspapers were protesting against the popular and journalistic disposition to impart to the leader of the rebel Moors, Abdel Krim, some of the properties and characteristics of the legendary hero. He was made to seem in many respects such a splendid, romantic figure, and withal an unselfish idealist and a man with a just grievance, and there appeared a danger of too much sympathy being extended to him. Since then his portrait has been painted in grays and blacks instead of the yellows and scarlets of the first exhibition, but, despite all this, as an intensely interesting figure, one in whose action is exemplified much of the working of the great forces of the world at the present time, he is still one of the very best alive.

His career also, sketched with some intimate detail by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, shows a man who has been rich in adventure, the play of human passion and interest, and the change of fortune. Three months ago, by a swift surprise attack, he had the Spanish armies in the eastern zone of Morocco almost trembling at his feet and their two chief generals in his possession. It appeared then to some people and perhaps to himself that the time might be coming when he might dictate terms to this European power, and he had visions of dealings as the head of a state with other powers. He is now most concerned with the manner of his surrender to his enemies, and two facts are noteworthy, one that he has by ingenious means collected enormous bags full of Spanish pesetas from his tribesmen—who took them from their prisoners and the places they sacked—and secured them in his own possession, and the other that he is keeping his hold on his Spanish prisoners for the personal guarantee of his own life and liberty when the time comes. It has been stated that on various occasions the Spanish authorities have opened up negotiations with him upon the question of ransom, especially of General Navarro. These negotiations have come to nothing, despite the fact that Spain is understood to have offered really remarkably good terms for the ransom. They have failed because Abdel Krim in the present straits and anxieties in which he finds himself would much rather have the prisoners than the pesetas. In an extreme urgency they would serve him far better with the Spanish Government, and he has pesetas enough.

Headquarters of Rebel Chief

Abdel Krim is now at Aydir, a little place within sight of Alhucemas on the coast, and in the heart of the Rif country, one of the places which were the chief objects of Silvestre and his ill-fated army and upon which he was bearing down at the time of the great disaster of July. This was the original home of Abdel Krim and his people. As has been related, he went to Melilla, the city which was as the hub of the world and the utmost achievement of civilization to many of these Rifians, when he was younger, and to Spain. At Melilla he was intimately associated as friend and official helper with the Spanish authorities; now he is back in his mountains again, and in the house of his fathers. It is far from being the best house of the village, because his people were not at all rich, and at this moment of much unsettlement Abdel Krim has no desire for show.

Abdel Krim has plainly lost faith in his future as rebel leader since the battle at Sebti. In this and two other battles about the same time he lost 3000 men, and he was commanding personally in those engagements. The result of his having lost Mont Gurugru, and having to abandon the tribes of Mazusa, Beni Sica, Beni Gafar and Beni Bu Ifrur, is that still more tribes who might have remained faithful and fighting have completely lost confidence and have sent emissaries into Melilla to discuss with Colonel Riquelme, an old friend of Abdel Krim and well-known to the tribes, the question of their surrender along with a complete pardon. Abdel Krim has now made his utmost effort and it has failed, and he has gone off across the Kert with his chief lieutenants and about a thousand Moors of the tribes of Beni Urraguel and Tensaman. It is reported and believed that he has finally abandoned as lost all the country between the Kert and Melilla; any further attempted operations in these parts would be manifestly useless. He is

seeing what he can do in the way of stirring up the tribesmen in the interior on the other side of the river, with the idea of preventing the Spaniards from passing it. This is a very forlorn hope.

Moorish Treason

One of the most disquieting features of the situation, as it seems to him (the information comes from the liaison Moors passing between him and the Spaniards, who are generally reliable, supplemented by some details from escaped prisoners) is that he feels treason all around him. During the brief period when the Moors did as they liked with the broken army of Silvestre all was well, and he could depend on loyalty, always provided that his chiefs and their men were well treated in the matter of spoils. But now it is different, and each of his lieutenants is suspected, and generally not without reason, of considering how best he may get out of the difficult situation in which he finds himself as against the Spaniards, and suspected also of being in negotiations in this respect, and also of gathering secret spoils and being engaged in secret plots. Inquiries have shown to Abdel Krim what he has already lost through undoubted treason.

He maintains that Nador, recently recaptured by the Spaniards and the southern key to Melilla, of which it is almost in sight, fell the result of the treason of a Rifian who warned the Spaniards of the movements of the army set to protect it, with the result that the Spaniards, making their arrangements accordingly, were able to take the place with very little difficulty, at all events with much less than would otherwise have been the case. It is declared that this traitor is now in Melilla, living in the house of a Jew, and that the Rifians have sworn to have their revenge upon him and also upon another traitor, the Kaid Boufala of the Quedana tribe, who went over to the Spaniards at a critical juncture and took some 700 guns with him. A price has been put upon the head of Boufala, and whatever happens, his position for the future if he remains in Morocco must be a somewhat anxious one. Ben Chailal, an eminent chieftain, who was caught assisting the Spaniards, has been summarily and severely dealt with. The Spaniards sent out an armored automobile with prisoners, and Ben Chailal secretly assisted and directed it. But the enterprise on the part of the would-be rescuers failed, the automobile was trapped in an ambush and its occupants disposed of. It would have gone hard with another distinguished rebel, Si Tebba, a member of the powerful tribe of Guelaya which has been a considerable factor in the events of recent weeks, if he had not been the son of an influential marabout. Abdel Krim feared to lose the support of Si Tebba's people, but at the same time he would not overlook the suspected treason, which was again connected with the fall of Nador, and so he had the man put in chains and exposed to the public view.

Abdel Krim's Diplomatic Aims

Although it appears that Abdel Krim is indisposed, for the reasons stated, to let the able Spanish prisoners out of his hands, there is a report that he has another idea in regard to the women, children and old people in his possession, and is hoping for some good results from an attempt at diplomatic skill. It is stated that he is quite willing to let these people pass back again to the Spaniards, and that without ransom, but on one supreme and irreducible condition, and that is that a request to this effect should be made to him by the French authorities. He wishes thus to be placed in the position of having obliged the French, or having shown himself to be well disposed to them and to accept their recommendations. Besides this, he desires above all things to avoid direct negotiations in such a matter with the Spaniards, because he is sure that if they took place his people would be certain he had received big financial considerations, and that, if not the end of him, would aggravate his already serious difficulties.

An escaped prisoner, Lieut. Anthony Vasquez Bernabeu, who came in close contact with Abdel Krim at Aydir, and, the first night of being prisoner, slept in his house, being thereafter removed to another one not far away in which there were a number of beds with woolen mattresses, a writing table, and various comforts and conveniences, has told his story. He and other prisoners for a time were fed well, generally upon fowl with rice, and linen was spread upon the tables. They were treated also with civility, but there was a change in this respect when other prisoners arrived.

From Arruit, their captors, seeming then to take a delight in telling them how badly Spain was going, that they, the rebels, had taken Melilla and Ceuta, and so forth. Eventually there were 72 prisoners in this house, which was a big one with a large patio. In the later stages of his captivity he says the feeding was bad, and it would have gone hard with the prisoners if supplies had not been sent to them by their friends. They did not get all that was sent. Water was scarce, and they had the exasperation of seeing the Moors washing themselves in water that had been sent to them, the prisoners, from Melilla for drinking purposes.

Officer's Adventurous Escape

General Navarro, says this witness, is not treated appreciably better than any other prisoner, and he adds his opinion that after all Abdel Krim is "just a savage like the rest of his people." This, however, is evidently rather an extreme view, born no doubt of unpleasant experiences. He says that Abdel Krim has amassed his large supply of Spanish bank notes through giving it out among all the tribesmen that this Spanish money had lost its value and was going to be withdrawn from circulation. Upon this pretext he became possessed of it on terms very satisfactory to himself. In chief control of all the prisoners is the Kaid Si Hauch, son of the Kaid Zian of the Beni Urraguel.

This officer, Antonio Vasquez Bernabeu, made an adventurous escape. He had been invited by Abdel Krim to stay with him altogether on a business basis, but refused, and then prepared his scheme for escape. He communicated it to some other prisoners and asked for their assistance and collaboration, but they thought it too risky. The house in which he was held as prisoner, with a considerable measure of liberty, was three kilometers from the seashore. He went down there and the doors then nighting him and suspecting his object, fired upon him. He immediately plunged into the sea, and after swimming for an hour reached the island of Alhucemas. The natives there were naturally much surprised at his appearance, and shots came over after him from the mainland. The people of Alhucemas, however, by this time had heard of the Spanish successes and the recapture of Nador and they were more inclined to favor the Spanish than the rebels. So he got away, and back to Melilla.

EMPIRE CONCLAVE OF MASONS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Why not an Empire conference in London of Freemasons? This query by the grand master, Most Worshipful Brother F. T. Hickford, at the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Victoria, arose naturally as a result of the growing unity among Masons, not only in the Commonwealth and New Zealand as separate states, but in Australasia.

The recent decision to hold a conference of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Australia was noted with interest by the Grand Lodge in New Zealand and as a result of a communication to Australia from the latter lodge, it has been resolved to hold an Australasian conference this month. This means a long step toward the consolidation of Masonic sentiment in Australia and New Zealand, and will undoubtedly lead to a fixed purpose of action and procedure. This example fired the imagination of the grand master, who thereupon placed before the fraternity the idea of a conference meeting in London of representative Freemasons from all parts of the British Empire.

"Surely on broad questions of national importance," said the grand master, "where there can be but one opinion, the opportunity of so combining the Masonic forces of the Empire for the purpose of maintaining its existence and stability should not be neglected or omitted. There is no other organization in Australia that is so virile, so stable, or so strenuous as the Masonic Institution, and there is no other organization that has shown such fervent strength and firm attachment to Empire problems."

McMahon & Keyer, Inc.

Tailors

"GOOD CLOTHES" \$65 and upward

119-121 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO

THE OPTIMIST

tries to keep on the sunny side of the street. The steady saver already lives there. Make your way, save days. Deposits accepted by mail.

Humboldt Savings Bank

Founded 1880

788 Market Street, near Fourth Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Savings—Commercial—Trust—Safe Deposit Vaults

"Your ambition—a bank account. Our ambition—your account."

Palace Hardware Co.

San Francisco

Tools, Sporting Goods, Cutlery

581 Market St. Sutter 6060

CORBIN WARE

E. Candevan & Co.

FIRST CLASS FRENCH LAUNDRY

609 McAllister St. Phone Market 1298

MANCHESTER IN THE WORLD OF TRADE

Opening of Royal Exchange by British King and Queen Emphasized City's Importance as a Commercial Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—The opening by the King and Queen of the royal exchange at Manchester after its extension is of far more than purely local significance. It has important and far-reaching international bearings. To begin with, it is hopeful sign, as the King said in the course of his speech, of an early resumption of normal trading activity and the alleviation of the present depression in trade. It has, in addition, caused attention to be directed to the central position which Manchester holds in a network of trading ramifications spread out over many other countries. And a not less important aspect, the profound effect which Manchester has had upon the social ideas of the world, has also been brought into prominence.

The building itself is a worthy embodiment of the greatness of its purpose and the richness of its history. Architecturally it is handsomely designed in classic style and is appropriately symbolic of the strength and solidity of Lancashire commerce. The building, which has had to be erected to supply the necessary accommodation, and there have, in addition, been three extensions. The first building was erected in 1729 and had an area of 452 square yards; the present premises are about 20 times the size (8222 square yards, or one and one half acres) and accommodate a membership of 12,000. With the exception of the staircases and the walls, the exchange floor, which is the chief apartment, covers the whole site on one level.

Hub of Industrial Area

The exchange is the hub of the greatest industrial area in Britain, and the district it serves contains a population counted in millions. But more notable than that is the fact that it is the greatest place for the assembly of traders in the whole world. It is of course the center of the cotton industry, but it is the home also of many other trades which while of secondary importance relatively to cotton, are themselves great industries. There is, for example, the aniline and color-making and manufacturing industry, the alkali trade, what are known as the finishing trades of the cotton industry, which include dyeing, bleaching, printing, and the actual finishing processes. As would be expected, Manchester is the center of textile machinery industry, and the exchange is its headquarters. As an engineering city, Manchester takes first rank, and the iron and steel trades are also important. The chemical interests are strong, as also are the rubber, the wool and worsted, and wood-pulp industries, and also insurance, transport and shipping. Besides being the largest exchange in the world, the Manchester Royal Exchange is the center of the largest manufacturing export trade in the world. According to figures collated by the International Federation of Master/Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, the number of spindles in the world is estimated at 152,317,054. Of these more than one-third are in Great Britain, the number being 56,140,738, or nearly 20,000,000 more than the United States, which, in turn are far ahead of any other country. The United States sell

about 95 per cent of their production in the home market, which is heavily protected, whereas Lancashire depends to the extent of 70 or 75 per cent upon overseas trade. Manchester goods, as they are called, penetrate every country in the world—the United States included—and their good quality and moderate price are known in all markets. The magnitude of the overseas trade in place goods may be judged from the fact that last year the number of square yards exported amounted to over 4,400,000,000. Reckoned in money, the exports of cotton goods in the eight months to the end of August were of the value of nearly 116,000,000 pounds, or nearly 30 per cent of the total value of exports of all kinds.

Cotton Binding Nations

The closeness of the relationship between Britain and the United States brought about by the cotton trade is well known. But its full significance will be more readily grasped when it is understood that in the years 1841-46 nearly 60 per cent of the total American crop was imported, and though this percentage has since sunk to 30, yet the absolute quantity imported from the United States has more than doubled.

The reasons for the preeminence of Manchester in the cotton trade of the world are various. Founded in the fourteenth century, it was at the time of the industrial revolution that the first great expansion occurred. The advantages which the locality possessed which were favorable to the growth of the trade were the proximity of the port of Liverpool, presence of coal and iron, skill and knowledge diffused among the population, and a highly efficient marketing organization. It is the latter factor which is centered at the royal exchange, and the mass of ability, foresight, and commercial capacity there concentrated forms the corner stone of the huge cotton industry.

Cotton's Place in British Industry

Except agriculture and coal mining, which are fundamental to Britain's commerce and industry, the cotton trade is most important of the pursuits of the British people. It is intimately bound up in their history during the past century and a half. It was the scene of that wonderful exploitation of human enterprise, the first application of machinery and power to manufacture. It was in Lancashire that the industrial revolution arose, and that the modern factory system originated. That fact in itself is sufficient to give the locality an ineffaceable name in history. But the significance of Lancashire in world affairs is not confined to the industrial revolution. It must never be forgotten that the raw material upon which has been reared the mighty structure of Lancashire's commercial prosperity is drawn from over the sea.

Further, the markets in which its finished products are sold are also to be found in the uttermost parts of the earth. Economic considerations alone, even without any deeper philosophy, were thus sufficient to bring about the rise of a political mode of

thought, in which international friendship was to be brought about by means of commercial intercourse. To this end it was necessary to have unrestricted external and internal trading relationships; hence the "Manchester School" and the doctrine of "Free Trade." Though the extremity of the Manchester School has been somewhat moderated, it is not without interest to note that the idea of trading relationships forming the basis of international peace and concord is still a potent force—by some it is looked upon as an indispensable factor in the world as it is today.

Manchester on Side of Peace

Not only in the sphere of international relationships has the influence of Manchester been thrown on the side of peace, but this is the case also in the equally important and difficult sphere of industrial relationships. The problem of reconciling conflicting interests in industry is second, today, only to that of peace between nations; and the employers and workers in the busy hive of Lancashire have made a great contribution to its solution. The famous Brooklands Agreement, which arranged elaborate terms of peace between the mill owners and their employees for a term of years, formed a precedent upon which masters and men in other trades were not slow to act. And today the trade union official in Lancashire is looked upon as representing an interest quite as important as that of Capital.

It was thus a fitting thing that the new exchange should have been opened by His Majesty the King. For the institution is just as representative of the character and achievements of Lancashire as the King is of the whole nation.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—By the renewal of the mail contract for services among the Pacific Islands, the negotiations between the federal ministry and Messrs. Burns, Philip & Co. have been concluded for a twelve-month. The cost to the Commonwealth is £50,000 a year, an additional cost of £10,000, but a slightly improved service is guaranteed. Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer, states that the renewal only carries on the contract for a year, by which time the whole policy of the territories held under the mandate from the League of Nations will have been settled, and the question of mail services in the Pacific may be viewed differently.

AUTOMOBILE IMPORT FIGURES FOR IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The great motor exhibition at the Paris Salon has imparted fresh impetus to the direct trade in automobiles between Ireland and France. In 1919 Ireland imported French cars to the value of 49,000,000 francs, while the corresponding figure for Ireland amounted only to 11,500,000 francs, although England has been France's principal customer.

In view of such encouraging statistics and the advantages to be gained from the present rate of exchange, Mr. Kerney, the Irish Consul in France, urges the appointment of accredited agents in Ireland by French exporters of such commodities as musical and technical instruments, perfumery and many other things in addition to motors. He is endeavoring to enlighten the French trader concerning the advantages of importing raw hides and skins from Ireland direct. He also advocates reform in the matter of insurance, and says that the premiums paid annually to English companies by Ireland amount to over £5,000,000. Mr. Kerney hints at the probability that in the future Ireland will not exact from continental countries the ad valorem duty of 33.3 per cent now imposed by England, especially while such countries are suffering from a depreciated currency.

DECREASE IN INDIA'S JUTE CROP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The final forecast of the jute crop for 1921 in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam has just been issued. The area under cultivation is 1,513,358 acres, or a decrease of 955,415 acres on the figures for the previous year. The estimated yield is 4,052,505 bales, or a decrease of 1,925,988 bales on last year's returns. The decrease in acreage is attributed to a variety of causes, unfavorable weather, low price obtained for the two preceding crops, and the high price of foodstuffs, which caused cultivators to plant other crops instead of jute.

SILKS and WOOLENS

Economize Without Sacrificing Quality

Purchase at less than regular retail prices by making your selection from a wide range of samples at this office, or state your requirements, and I will submit specimen.

R. HALLENLEBEN

Room 300 San Francisco 233 Post Street



I. Magnin & Co.

GRANT AVE. AT GEARY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Telephone Douglas 3199

Holiday Gift Choosing

Is simplified by the use of I. Magnin & Co. Merchandise Orders. Just send to us the amount you desire to expend and the Order will be promptly sent to you; or if you prefer we shall mail it directly to the recipient, enclosing your personal card.

Our assortments comprise exclusive gift novelties and apparel for women, children and infants. All merchandise of superb quality and pleasingly priced.

ROBERT S. ATKINS
STEIN-BOLOCH SMART CLOTHES
150 Sutter St. below Kearny

San Francisco

Everything A Man Wears
Except Shoes

FEATURING
Stein-Bloch Clothes—Rogers-Peet Clothes
Interwoven Socks—Lewis Union Suits
Knapp-Felt, Stetson and Moissant Hats

Willard's
156-153 GEARY ST.

Smart Apparel for Women and Misses

Style and Quality Without Extravagance

SAN FRANCISCO

Colman Co. HATTERS

Sole Agents for Dunlap Hats and Coats

780 Market St. 37 Montgomery St.
Phelan Bldg. Lick Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO

A. FALVY ANTIQUES

578-580 Sutter Street, San Francisco

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Stationery Fountain Pens
Eversharp Pencils
Kodaks

Leather Goods
Monocles
Photo Albums
Cutlery

THAT MAN PITTS

771 Market St. 1798 Fillmore St.
SAN FRANCISCO

BULLOCK & JONES
TAKES MEASUREMENTS
SAN FRANCISCO KEARNY & POST

Your New Suit
Custom Tailored
Conservatively smart, tailored
with supreme craftsmanship
from finest imported materials
Cash prices, \$100 and \$110

Ready-to-Wear
Readiness of our design, and
under our label is a guarantee
of superior quality

60

Imported Hats and Furnishings
to complete the ensemble

NEW WALL PAPER
NOW AT ITS KEITH
Goodbar-Goodwin Co.'s
Collection

is, we believe, the most noteworthy
in the entire history of wall coverings
and decorations. Noteworthy for amplitude
of style and magnitude of stock. Embracing
the best and latest creations
from France.

THE BEST PRODUCERS
OF BOTH
AMERICA AND EUROPE
AT NO MORE COST
THAN ORDINARY WALL PAPERS

CLOSING OUT
OVER-QUANTITIES OF GOODS
AT HALF PRICE

Goodbar-Goodwin Co.
126 Eddy Street San Francisco

THE OPTIMIST
tries to keep on the sunny side of the street.
The steady saver already lives there. Make
your way, save days. Deposits accepted
by mail.

Humboldt Savings Bank
Founded 1880
788 Market Street, near Fourth Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Savings—Commercial—Trust—
Safe Deposit Vaults
"Your ambition—a bank account.
Our ambition—your account."

Willard's Art Photographs
and PAINTINGS
of CALIFORNIA SCENERY

HAPPY AND ORIGINAL FRAMING
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED IN OUR OWN STUDIOS
PICTURES, BOOK BUCKS, POTTERY ETC.

Willard E. Worden
312 STOCKTON ST. San Francisco

Hallawell Seed Company
255 Market Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths and other
bulbs for Spring blooming are now in
stock. Write for our bulb catalogue.

Hudson Bay Fur Company

Reorganization Sale

Reductions from 20 to 50% on our
entire stock of fur garments

530, 14th St., Oakland
222 Powell St., San Francisco

TELEPHONE KEARNY 5977 Established 1894

E. B. RICE

IMPORTED AND ORIGINAL
MODEL HATS, FURS
AND NOVELTIES

325 POST STREET SAN FRANCISCO

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND
SURVEYORS

We specialize in landscape develop-
ment on Country Estates, Public
Parks and School Grounds.

141 Powell St., 2nd Floor, Suite 442
Lafayette, San Francisco 1360 Van Ness 1921

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S
WATTLE MEMORIAL

Governor Applauds Sentiment
That Induced People of the
State to Plant Trees in Honor
of Heroes of the Great War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—In the course of 10 years, it is expected, there will be fully established in Adelaide the finest wattle grove, consisting of 3000 specially selected trees, ever seen. Each tree in Gallipoli Grove, which will be set in the eastern reserve of the splendid belts of parkland that girdle the capital, will stand in honor of an Australian soldier.

"Taking the sentimental aspect away," remarked the federal and state president of the Wattle Day League, Sir William Sowden, at a recent ceremony, "it is hard to imagine a more inspiring center of human interest for a memorial, and it is unique. It faces the dawn and sun, and reflects the last rays as the sun sinks to the west. The grove occupies a picturesque locality, and has great historical significance, inasmuch as across this land often rode to the front, Adam Lindsay Gordon, almost our first poet and the favorite of many young Australians—the virtuous hand which wrote, regarding the wattle season, lines which have been described as the most expressive in small compass of all Australian poetry, beginning:

In the spring when the wattle gold trembles
Twist shadow and shine . . .

Tree for Every Decorated Hero

The planting of Gallipoli Grove was begun in 1915, and already the whole of the area of beautiful young trees is a glorious sight filled with the sweet scent of Australia's national flower, signifying, like the golden corn, its golden sunshine and aspirations. The special feature of last year's planting was the memorial to the winners of the Victoria Cross, and the scheme now being carried out is to have a tree for every holder of a decoration. Recently 104 gallant men were thus honored.

It is nearly 22 years, so Sir William Sowden explained, since the wattle blossom movement began in Adelaide. It is now an Australian celebration, held every year just as the land's blossoms begin to glow with the blossom. In London, on Wattle Day, the city is brilliant with the blossoms obtained from France, to which country the trees have been exported from Australia. The planting and species of the grove are so arranged that it is always in bloom, for every month some of the trees are in fragrant blossom. The latest ceremony was inaugurated by the Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Weir, who said that it might be objected that the proceedings were sentimental. There were probably some ordinary, cold, practical men who would say there was no room for that sort of sentiment in a progressive democracy. But everything that Australia had to be proud of had been initiated and inaugurated by sentiment.

Sentiment in Public Growth

"When by sentiment," continued the Governor, "so much has been done by Australia in so short a time—accomplishments brought about by the driving force of inspiration—there is always the risk of reaction. The period of inaction after a period of exaltation in a nation's history has always to be guarded against. Let not Australia be self-satisfied and say, 'We have done so much, we can sit down.' The Australians are a sentimental race, although the average man in the street would hit you if you told him he was sentimental."

The Governor finally emphasized that there never was a time when people needed to be more sentimental in the right way. He imagined that Australia had adopted as its motto "Equality, Liberty, Fraternity." They had equality, and a deal of liberty, but had they got fraternity? Let their sentiment be so fraternal as to galvanize in them the one thing they wanted—real fraternity.

Among those in whose honor the trees were planted was Sir Ross Smith, who, with his brother, Sir Keith Smith, was the first to fly from England to Australia. Leading citizens and representatives of patriotic societies planted these and other trees.

LAUNCHING OF THE
STEAMSHIP TUSCANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Tuscania, a twin-screw turbine steamer, is the latest addition to the Anchor Line fleet. It was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, and is intended, when completed, for passenger and cargo service between the Mediterranean ports and the United States.

This new vessel is named after a ship that was lost during the war, and has a gross measurement of 17,200 tons. The Tuscania, the second vessel of such dimensions built since the war, is in many respects a sister-ship of the recently completed Cameronia, but has an extra promenade deck. Provision is made for 2463 passengers, and the officers and crew will number 243.

A. C. F. Henderson, the managing director of the Anchor Line Company, speaking at the launching ceremony, stated that vessels built at present were costing at least three times the amount which similar ships did in 1914. That was a serious matter; it meant that the increased cost had to be spread over the whole life of the ship, and that if the vessel were to be a commercial possibility at all, she

had to make a return on four times the capital cost of pre-war days.

Sir Alexander M. Kennedy, managing director of the Fairfield Company, said the times were peculiar and difficult. The slump, which was worldwide, has brought about a condition of things without parallel in the history of their industry, and the enormous price of such vessels as the Tuscania was out of all proportion to the market values obtaining today. There would have to be sacrifices on the part of every one in order to bring down costs. Shipowners must be prepared, as many were now doing, to pay more than the present market value for their steamers.

Sir Alexander stated that the total labor represented in a vessel, including in addition to shipyard work, the wages paid in the manufacture of steel and all other materials, and the wages, costs of transport, and so forth, amounted to over 85 per cent of the complete cost of the production of the ship, and therefore, an all-round sacrifice on the part of Labor would make a substantial difference. It had been clearly demonstrated that payment by result, wherever possible, was the best for every one concerned.

AMENDING TARIFF
IN NEW ZEALAND

Inelasticity of Customs Tariff
Will Be Rectified, to the Advantage of the Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The amendment of the customs tariff is being undertaken by the New Zealand Parliament this year. The work has been long overdue, for the Dominion has suffered in many respects from the operation of an elastic tariff that could not be adjusted to changing conditions.

The preparation of the new tariff, after general lines of policy had been laid down by the government, was entrusted to a commission of departmental experts, and Parliament is not expected to complete its discussion of the proposals before the end of the year. It is quite likely, indeed, that the government will decide to hold over the tariff for final decision in 1922, the new duties operating in the meantime on the authority of resolutions.

Several basic ideas have been expressed in the framing of the new tariff. One of them is the idea of preferential trade within the British Commonwealth. New Zealand since 1903 has given British goods a preference in its markets by the imposition of a surtax on goods of many kinds if they are imported from foreign countries. This surtax is paid on from 40 to 45 per cent of the imports from without the Empire, and the advantage given to British manufacturers in this respect is substantial.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, has stated that he wishes to see an extension of this idea of imperial preference. He believes that the Dominion can afford to give the British firms an increased advantage, and he desires, further, to see reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and other states under the Union Jack. New Zealand and South Africa have had a reciprocal tariff, in which they have conceded one another special advantages, for many years. Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, have been using their tariffs to one another's disadvantage, and New Zealand, having a relatively poorly devised tariff, has usually got the worst of the contest. Ministers believe that with the new tariff as an argument, they will be able to arrange a reasonable reciprocal treaty between the two British countries of the South Pacific.

The tariff is giving the New Zealand Government increased bargaining power in dealing with other countries. This power is felt to be necessary in view of recent happenings in Australia and the United States. Both these countries have placed unexpected restrictions on New Zealand products and goods, and at the same time they are sending an ever-increasing quantity of goods into the Dominion. The tariff is now being made sufficiently elastic to enable the government to drive a bargain when it talks with one of the governments that has penalized the New Zealand producer or manufacturer.

The temporary tariff adopted by the United States this year erects high duties against wool and meat. The effect of these duties has not been a particularly serious matter to New Zealand, but the government feels that the great growth of American exports to the Dominion provides a basis for negotiation.

Another point that has influenced the framers of the new tariff is the encouragement of local industries. New Zealand's manufacturing industries are not yet on a very large scale, but they are employing over 70,000 people and are showing real vitality. Protection in many lines is chiefly by means of ad valorem duties ranging from 20 to 33 per cent, but from the point of view of the local manufacturer it has not given adequate protection against "dumping" and has not been scientifically designed to distinguish between manufactured products and raw materials.

The general community is not prepared to accept a large increase in customs duties, involving substantial additions to prices, but the manufacturers state that the tariff can give them much assistance without injuring the consumer and they have been receiving the sympathetic attention of the government. How far the new tariff is going in the directions they suggest remains to be disclosed.

At present over half the imports into the Dominion are duty free, the policy of the government in past years having been to lift the duties from articles of common use not produced within New Zealand.

CONFERENCE FROM
BRITISH VIEWPOINT

Besides Discussion of World
Problems, Meeting Provides
Practical Test for Imperial
Diplomacy Working in Unison

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England.—The manifestation of keenness, even anxiety, on the part of the dominions, especially Australia, Canada and New Zealand, at the Washington Conference has been misinterpreted in some quarters. It does not signify, as a certain pessimistic section of public opinion in England holds, the dissolution of the British Empire but, on the contrary, the sincere desire of the colonies to help Britain support the almost overwhelming burden of responsibility which now rests on her broad shoulders, not so broad but that they cannot from the right quarter and from those most interested in some of the problems involved will not be right welcome.

In this connection it is interesting and appropriate to recall the words of Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, who said that it was difficult for his country to appreciate how great are the problems which the Empire and other dominions had to face, because Canada was situated alongside a nation which had been at peace for a century. The burden laid upon the mother country was tremendous and the task ahead of her very heavy. It was so great as to be almost intolerable, and yet the old country was going bravely ahead. He added that "there are territorial responsibilities and difficulties everywhere. There are perils which would have daunted a people less courageous than the British, but the British Empire is not daunted. She is marching on, shrugging from nothing and when she is criticized merely for carrying out her pre-war obligations, it must be remembered that she is but doing those things which make for the advantage of all the allies of the dominions overseas, and of the Empire as a whole."

The Canadian statesman further added that Great Britain was led at present by men who were as capable as any who had ever stood at the helm of empire, and that these men were animated by a determination which pervaded the whole country. The work of Great Britain was now so heavy that she was appealing for the cooperation and sympathy of the dominions. Mr. Meighen wanted Canada to seek more and more to realize their responsibilities in the Empire, and they should appreciate that if they are to have a share in the assets of Empire they must likewise share its responsibilities.

Cabinet or Conference, Matters Little

Another colonial statesman of note, Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has also expressed his views on the difficult question of imperial cooperation. He said that matters had so developed on these lines at the last imperial conference that dominion prime ministers had been called for the first time to join with British ministers in making representations to the Sovereign as head of the state after a decision had been arrived at; and Mr. Lloyd George at the conclusion of the proceedings said that the present meetings had been held after the great emergency of war, but nevertheless vital decisions had been taken and he claimed that there was in fact no material difference whether the meetings were termed meetings of a cabinet or of a conference.

The decisions taken at the conference had been the decisions which a cabinet would take. A cabinet was a consultative group; any meeting of privy councillors whom the Prime Minister of the day chose to summon constituted a cabinet, and decisions were taken which were equivalent to cabinet decisions. It did not really matter what the meeting was called, for the recent conference had carried the weight of a cabinet, and further, everything which was decided was reported immediately to the King.

The last imperial conference or cabinet was thus the corner stone of imperial cooperation on equal terms, and Mr. Massey said that overseas ministers were taken into the fullest confidence of British ministers, and this was especially the case in regard to foreign affairs. For instance, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was dealt with, but further action in this respect was rendered unnecessary, temporarily, by the decision of the Lord Chancellor and other law officers of the Crown. So also with the Silesian trouble and the difficulties which have cropped up in Egypt. In fact the foreign policy of the Empire in its whole range was laid before the conference.

Imperial Cooperation a Fact

In regard to this imperial cooperation which, as has been shown, is already an accomplished fact, and the Washington Conference, the question of direct dominions representation has been a difficult one. The American attitude on the point has been made clear. President Harding having answered that the dominions should send only delegates additional to those who will be appointed to represent Great Britain.

The wishes of the United States in this regard are traceable no doubt to their anticipation and hope that the policies of the colonies will coincide with that of America concerning Far

DOWN & WOOL PUFFS
RECOVERED & MADE TO ORDER

HACO MILLS CO.
771 Boylston, cor. Exeter Streets
Boston, Mass., Phone B. E. 9741

SINN FEIN SINCERE
IN DESIRING PEACE

Leaders Declare, Moreover, They
Have No Ambition to Com-
pete With Britain in Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In his memorable speech in the House of Commons on October 31, Mr. Lloyd George merely made a plain statement of facts when he said that the majority of the people of Ireland were at once with the Irish Republican Army in their fight for independence, and that the population was "entirely in sympathy" with the "guerrillas" in the districts where their operations were carried out. The Premier had come to recognize, evidently, that the revolt against British domination has been national in scope. He repudiated the accusation that he had ever introduced the phrase "murder-gang" when referring to the "guerrillas," and he spoke of the nation as a "gifted and gallant people."

Sinn Fein leaders, it is pointed out, have done their utmost from time to time, in speeches and writings, to prove that the Empire has nothing to fear from peace with Ireland, and much cause, on the other hand, to wish for a cessation of the present struggle. In July last the "submarine scare" was dealt with. It was pointed out that England, with 10 times Ireland's population and with the greatest army and navy in the world, could "blow Ireland out of the sea" at the first sign of hostilities. Submarines could not be built without the knowledge of England, and even if they were their bases could be destroyed immediately either from the air, or on land, or at sea by the British fleet which would command the seas. Sinn Fein has never expressed the desire to undertake an aggressive warfare against England on land or sea at any time in the future, and the nation is well aware that such action would be in the nature of a boomerang.

Wish to Rival British Trade Denied

The Premier spoke of Ireland established as an "alien country" free to make war on English commerce, and to this Sinn Fein makes answer that "a free Ireland will have something else to think about than attacking British commerce, even if she were unwise enough to destroy her own market. Ireland would not have the means to destroy British commerce unless she first sinks the British fleet."

Mr. Lloyd George's statement that a free Ireland would leave Great Britain staggering under a burden "which Ireland joined in incurring" will not "stand a moment's examination," says Sinn Fein. Ireland had no part in the declaration of war, in the direction of it, or in deciding its duration. She gained nothing by it, and was not even given the means of recouping some of her losses by war contracts as were the British people.

The annual revenue of England is £1,400,000,000; that of Ireland under alleged exorbitant taxation is £50,000,000. The greater part of this has been used by England for her own development, while emigration alone, it is conceded, has saved Ireland from famine. The Irish people have been drained of every shilling of their surplus money, states Sinn Fein, and it would be hard to find one Unionist in Ireland who does not heartily indorse this.

Commenting upon Mr. Lloyd George's expressed fear of the civil war between Protestants and Roman Catholics which might ensue if a "certain arrangement is insisted on," the oft-repeated assurance is given by Sinn Fein that their movement is a purely national one, and it points out that in the 28 "Republican" counties no such state of warfare exists. It accuses England of encouraging religious intolerance by supporting the Orange promoters of it in Ulster with a force of sectarian "special constabulary," and by an attitude favorable to partition.

"A. E." Speaks

Sinn Fein reiterates its desire for friendly association with Britain and says it cannot be brought about by

Packer to Consumer

FOR YOURSELF OR A FRIEND

No GIFT remembered with greater appreciation than

Betty Jean's

"Very Best"

California Fruits

Preserved, dried, and spiced

The big, plump and tasty fruits you'd select if you strolled through California orchards

Purchased exclusively by thousands of the wealthiest and most prominent families, whose repeat orders are regular.

GUARANTEE
We guarantee all Betty Jean's fruits to be equal or better in every respect to the best that you have ever purchased, and will cheerfully refund your money on any question if you are not entirely satisfied.

Send check or money order—Shipment made day order is received. Descriptive booklet upon request. Absolutely fresh pack. Have never had request for money back.

Not sold at stores—except by Fred Harvey

BETTY JEANE, Inc., Los Altos, Santa Clara County, CALIFORNIA

Retail Shop at Los Altos.

SINN FEIN SINCERE
IN DESIRING PEACE

Leaders Declare, Moreover, They
Have No Ambition to Com-
pete With Britain in Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In his memorable speech in the House of Commons on October 31, Mr. Lloyd George merely made a plain statement of facts when he said that the majority of the people of Ireland were at once with the Irish Republican Army in their fight for independence, and that the population was "entirely in sympathy" with the "guerrillas" in the districts where their operations were carried out. The Premier had come to recognize, evidently, that the revolt against British domination has been national in scope. He repudiated the accusation that he had ever introduced the phrase "murder-gang" when referring to the "guerrillas," and he spoke of the nation as a "gifted and gallant people."

Sinn Fein leaders, it is pointed out, have done their utmost from time to time, in speeches and writings, to prove that the Empire has nothing to fear from peace with Ireland, and much cause, on the other hand, to wish for a cessation of the present struggle. In July last the "submarine scare" was dealt with. It was pointed out that England, with 10 times Ireland's population and with the greatest army and navy in the world, could "blow Ireland out of the sea" at the first sign of hostilities. Submarines could not be built without the knowledge of England, and even if they were their bases could be destroyed immediately either from the air, or on land, or at sea by the British fleet which would command the seas. Sinn Fein has never expressed the desire to undertake an aggressive warfare against England on land or sea at any time in the future, and the nation is well aware that such action would be in the nature of a boomerang.

Wish to Rival British Trade Denied

The Premier spoke of Ireland established as an "alien country" free to make war on English commerce, and to this Sinn Fein makes answer that "a free Ireland will have something else to think about than attacking British commerce, even if she were unwise enough to destroy her own market. Ireland would not have the means to destroy British commerce unless she first sinks the British fleet."

Mr. Lloyd George's statement that a free Ireland would leave Great Britain staggering under a burden "which Ireland joined in incurring" will not "stand a moment's examination," says Sinn Fein. Ireland had no part in the declaration of war, in the direction of it, or in deciding its duration. She gained nothing by it, and was not even given the means of recouping some of her losses by war contracts as were the British people.

The annual revenue of England is £1,400,000,000; that of Ireland under alleged exorbitant taxation is £50,000,000. The greater part of this has been used by England for her own development, while emigration alone, it is conceded, has saved Ireland from famine. The Irish people have been drained of every shilling of their surplus money, states Sinn Fein, and it would be hard to find one Unionist in Ireland who does not heartily indorse this.

Commenting upon Mr. Lloyd George's expressed fear of the civil war between Protestants and Roman Catholics which might ensue if a "certain arrangement is insisted on," the oft-repeated assurance is given by Sinn Fein that their movement is a purely national one, and it points out that in the 28 "Republican" counties no such state of warfare exists. It accuses England of encouraging religious intolerance by supporting the Orange promoters of it in Ulster with a force of sectarian "special constabulary," and by an attitude favorable to partition.

"A. E." Speaks

Sinn Fein reiterates its desire for friendly association with Britain and says it cannot be brought about by

SINN FEIN SINCERE
IN DESIRING PEACE

Leaders Declare, Moreover, They
Have No Ambition to Com-
pete With Britain in Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In his memorable speech in the House of Commons on October 31, Mr. Lloyd George merely made a plain statement of facts when he said that the majority of the people of Ireland were at once with the Irish Republican Army in their fight for independence, and that the population was "entirely in sympathy" with the "guerrillas" in the districts where their operations were carried out. The Premier had come to recognize, evidently, that the revolt against British domination has been national in scope. He repudiated the accusation that he had ever introduced the phrase "murder-gang" when referring to the "guerrillas," and he spoke of the nation as a "gifted and gallant people."

Sinn Fein leaders, it is pointed out, have done their utmost from time to time, in speeches and writings, to prove that the Empire has nothing to fear from peace with Ireland, and much cause, on the other hand, to wish for a cessation of the present struggle. In July last the "submarine scare" was dealt with. It was pointed out that England, with 10 times Ireland's population and with the greatest army and navy in the world, could "blow Ireland out of the sea" at the first sign of hostilities. Submarines could not be built without the knowledge of England, and even if they were their bases could be destroyed immediately either from the air, or on land, or at sea by the British fleet which would command the seas. Sinn Fein has never expressed the desire to undertake an aggressive warfare against England on land or sea at any time in the future, and the nation is well aware that such action would be in the nature of a boomerang.

Wish to Rival British Trade Denied

The Premier spoke of Ireland established as an "alien country" free to make war on English commerce, and to this Sinn Fein makes answer that "a free Ireland will have something else to think about than attacking British commerce, even if she were unwise enough to destroy her own market. Ireland would not have the means to destroy British commerce unless she first sinks the British fleet."

Mr. Lloyd George's statement that a free Ireland would leave Great Britain staggering under a burden "which Ireland joined in incurring" will not "stand a moment's examination," says Sinn Fein. Ireland had no part in the declaration of war, in the direction of it, or in deciding its duration. She gained nothing by it, and was not even given the means of recouping some of her losses by war contracts as were the British people.

The annual revenue of England is £1,400,000,000; that of Ireland under alleged exorbitant taxation is £50,000,000. The greater part of this has been used by England for her own development, while emigration alone, it is conceded, has saved Ireland from famine. The Irish people have been drained of every shilling of their surplus money, states Sinn Fein, and it would be hard to find one Unionist in Ireland who does not heartily indorse this.

Commenting upon Mr. Lloyd George's expressed fear of the civil war between Protestants and Roman Catholics which might ensue if a "certain arrangement is insisted on," the oft-repeated assurance is given by Sinn Fein that their movement is a purely national one, and it points out that in the 28 "Republican" counties no such state of warfare exists. It accuses England of encouraging religious intolerance by supporting the Orange promoters of it in Ulster with a force of sectarian "special constabulary," and by an attitude favorable to partition.

"A. E." Speaks

Sinn Fein reiterates its desire for friendly association with Britain and says it cannot be brought about by

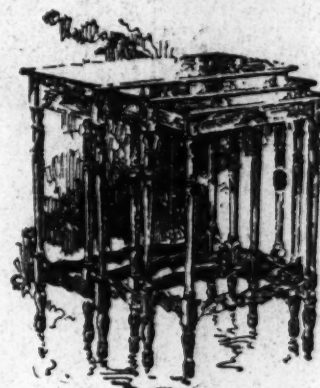
EXPERTS AT THE
ARMS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—As the date of the Washington Conference drew near, considerable interest was shown toward the composition of the various delegations, especially with regard to the particular qualifications of the individuals concerned and their standing in the world of commerce and finance.

It is worthy of note that all the European powers participating in the Washington Conference attached experts belonging to their respective finance ministries or boards of trade to their delegations. Some of the latter appear to be particularly strong on the financial and economic sides. Belgium, for instance, sent two prominent bankers, and Holland is understood to have done likewise, with an oil expert as a very significant addition.

No less significant was the appointment to the Italian delegation—which already included, in Mr. Schanzer and Mr. Meda, two ministers of the treasury—Commandatore Giannini, a former banker, now one of the Italian Government's most trusted and active advisers on reparations. Mr. Giannini has always distinguished himself by the persistence with which he has claimed that reparations cannot properly be considered apart from war debts, and that, if the former are to be curtailed or abolished for the common good, so must the latter in like proportions. Yet it was understood that neither war debts nor foreign exchanges would be included in the agenda of the Washington Conference. Italy—who has always felt aggrieved by the Franco-British oil convention of San Remo, all the more so because, lacking coal, she has the greater need of oil—is expected to support America in any renewed protest on the subject of Mesopotamian oil.



FURNITURE GIFTS

ANTICIPATING the Holiday season, we have this year assembled an unusually interesting collection of the smaller, odd furniture pieces which lend charm to a room and heighten its "liveable" qualities.

FREDERICK & NELSON

Fifth Avenue and Pine Street
SEATTLE

Fraser-Paterson Co.

SEATTLE, WASH.

THE LINEN SECTION
of this store is particularly attractive in the complete assortment of linens of all kinds, at prices which are considerably below the general market.

SAFES

HANSEN-WADENSTEIN
DESK CO.

1325-27-29 Fifth Ave.
SEATTLE

GO TO
BOLDT'S
BETTER BAKERIES

For the choicest Bakery Goods and Pastries.

415 PIKE ST.

and at
Madison, Pacific and
Queen City Markets.

TWO BIG HOMELIKE RESTAURANTS
915 2nd Ave. and 1414 3rd Ave.
Seattle Washington

COAL Service!—That's It! WOOD

ST. MARIE FUEL COMPANY

ASK FOR ANALYSIS OF COALS
A. E. COOK—G. B. PEAVEY—Owners
Phone East 0882 North 4272
10th and E. Madison 45th and 1st N. E.
SEATTLE

RELIABLE

Transfer and Storage Co.

Household Goods and Baggage
Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626—1515
SEATTLE

Correct Apparel for Women

Authoritative Versions
of the
Autumn-Winter Modes
in
Outer Apparel and Millinery

CARMAN

Second Avenue at Spring Street SEATTLE

HOLLYWOOD GARDENS

Seattle, Wash.

Flowers
For All Occasions

Main 1605 Second Ave. at Stewart

Good Shoes

Men, Women and Children

HOYT SHOE CO.

1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Supply Laundry Co.

FAMILY WORK
OUR SPECIALTY

1293 REPUBLICAN STREET
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Capital 288

SEATTLE, WASH.

We claim to have the largest stock of women's silk blouses on the coast. Always something new.

THE MARKET BLOUSE SHOP

107 PIKE ST.

BOWER'S

Quality Shoe Repairing

Our standard is Quality right. Workmanship right. Price right—and full satisfaction

516 Union St. SEATTLE Main 6315

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Nile

The Nile is not only one of the longest, but one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. Sometimes it is called "Old Nile." This river flows through Egypt, a country having a history which goes back at least 5000 years. But great as Egypt was in many ways, she was small in area. It was her people who built the pyramids, hewed the Sphinx from the solid rock, and left many other monuments, which, ever since, have interested mankind. "Old Nile" is used in another sense, since while it flows gently toward its mouth it has a most adventurous course before it reaches the first cataract, the only one in ancient Egypt. Her Nile had no tributaries and she knew nothing about the Black Nile, which brings down the mud that makes her soil so fertile, or of the Blue Nile, another tributary of the river further south. An ancient Egyptian would have been astonished if he had been able to follow the Nile he worshiped to its source. As a little river it enters the Victoria Nyansa, and comes out at the other end to thunder over the Ripon Falls. It then races west between high rocky walls until it joins another big lake, Albert Nyansa. Twenty miles further on it leaps into a great gorge. Afterward its adventures are fewer and at longer intervals. It was not until the middle of the last century that explorers discovered the great lake of Central Africa and the source of the Nile.

Lower and Upper Egypt, the Egypt of the far past, is a strip of sandy territory between bare, rocky hills, and beyond them are great deserts on both sides. Through it runs the silvery Nile with banks of the brightest green. No rain ever falls except a little in the spring. A burning sun in a cloudless sky shines day after day, week after week, and month after month. Then, why, do you say, is Egypt so fertile, reaping at least two crops every year? Because she is what a great man once said, "The gift of the Nile." In the spring the river and its tributaries are swollen with heavy rains, which reach the Delta about the middle of June. By the middle of the next month the water looks red, and the rise of the Nile sets in, and continues for about a month, flooding its banks. It then falls again, so that at the end of September it is at its usual level, and remains so until the following April. These changes at the same time and in the same order have been repeated every year from far antiquity. The red in the water is the mud, or silt, as it is called, which the Black Nile brings down from the Abyssinian hills to the Nile. In what is left on the land when the river falls the seed is sown, and, in a few months, rich harvests are reaped. Because this silt is so precious the cultivator of the soil tries to preserve as much of it as he can. He makes drains, canals, and embankments, which are kept open with the greatest labor. Indeed, in most ways he is exactly as he was in the time of Pharaoh. They still water their crops with Nile water, which they raise with queer wooden pumps, which make a whining noise when they are worked.

But when Napoleon went to Egypt he told his rulers that they should save more of the Nile water and silt. Many years afterward French engineers built a barrage at Cairo. It was finished in 1861, but, because of flaws in its construction it was little used. Then the British were left in control of Egypt. They soon had the barrage working, and not only does it save much of the Nile silt, but regulates its supply, as well as the supply of water in the Delta. Having proved the success of the Cairo barrage the British turned their attention to Middle Egypt. Years before an Egyptian prince had made a canal to irrigate his estates. You know that irrigation means keeping land moist by means of little channels, in which water can be turned off and on at will. Just beyond this canal is a place called Assiut. Further north is another place called Assouan. You can tell how far apart they are because, when the Nile rises at the one, it travels for 13 days before it rises at the other. Near Assouan is the first cataract, and here the British have built a dam, which, with the barrage at Assiut, forms one of the wonders of the world. The foundations of the dam are 40 feet below the cataract, and made watertight by the strongest cement and wire, laid down with engineering skill. Above this is built the great dam, which holds more water than would be required for the use of every city, town, and village of the United Kingdom for one whole year. So solidly is it built of blocks of granite that it looks as if it would last as long as the pyramids themselves. Yet it was finished in four years, a year ahead of time. Work could only be carried on when the Nile was at its usual level, and then thousands of men were employed on the enterprise. Besides digging out the foundations, most of it granite, they had to cut away the greater part of the rocks over which the cataract fell.

But the dam alone would not be enough for the purpose for which it was built. It collects the water, but the water to be useful must be regulated by what is called a barrage. This is at Assiut. It is like the dam at Assouan, built of huge blocks of granite, cemented together. At a distance it looks something like a railway bridge. Nearer it looks more like a wall. This is pierced with sluices, to be closed at will by sluice gates. At flood time nearly all the red water is allowed to pass through. Then the fairly clear water is held up and only let out as it is wanted.

The barrage has also locks, so that steamers can go through. It also connects with the canal cut by the Egyptian Prince. To make its foundations free of water a thousand springs had to be stopped up, each in its own particular way. These great works have enabled the Egyptians to cultivate lands which were never cultivated before. That is why no other country, except the United States, produces so much cotton, and why Egypt is becoming, like she was in ancient times, a granary of the world.

David had a tiny rake, and baby Hughie loved it and crowded with laughter when we tickled him with long hay stalks and pretended to bury him and each other in the hay cocks; but the most interesting thing of all was when they carried the hay, for then we all rode on the top of the rick and back again in the empty wagons, and, what do you think? Uncle let me and Johnny lead one of the horses while the hay was being loaded in the wagon! It was fine, and you can imagine how proud we were,

The Little Leaf Is Sailing Down

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The little leaf is sailing down
The river long and blue;
I'm wondering if the river'd like
To take me sailing, too,
And introduce me to the ships
Upon the mighty sea?
Oh, river, as you're coming back,
I wish you'd stop for me!

with their success. If they could kidnap one more smuggler they would be in a position to demand the surrender of the remaining two. They must act quickly before Fred's absence was discovered. Charles declared that there was only one thing to do: one of them pretend he was Fred and call out to Jack or Bob or Dick to stop outside a minute. If one came he could be seized and sent to join his friend in the silo. It sounded all right to Tim and Rube; but who

once they saw how matters stood they knuckled down, admitted their defeat and became submissive prisoners. How they did stare when they were led to the silo and found their companions there to greet them! Everybody roared with laughter, even Fred and Jack.

"I guess you got the better of us all right," said Dick.
"Even though we couldn't overtake an oyster, eh?" jeered Tim. "But I was told to bring you fellows up for dinner, after we had captured you, and Mother doesn't like to be kept waiting."
"Neither do we when it comes to dinner," grinned Jack. "Lead the way."

Dollie's Dresses

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Dollie has a pink dress,
Which she and I admire.
I named her Rose;
Do you suppose,
Or do you think you'd guess
'Twas cos of her attire?

I'll tell you, too, another
Which she enjoys to wear,
And then, my pet
Is Violet!
'Tis silk, and purple color.
A shade that is most rare.

Goldenrod she now is,
Geldie, for short, I say.
Wee shoes of gold,
And necklace cold,
With feath'ry dress. Oh, she's
So gold'ny, sweet and gay.

Though not for Dollie dear,
Forget-me-not is sweet,
Forget! Oh, no!
Where'er I go,
I always have her near,
On this and ev'ry seat.

Gayly, dear Ivy mine,
A song of gladness sing!
Your dress is green,
And in between
The rows of green, we'll twine
Some little silv'ry thing!

Yellow and white, with frills
And little pinkie tabs,
Oh! Daisy sweet,
Lift up your feet,
Let's run! With laughter trills
Your voice, and mine, and Babe's!

Sleds for the Paper Dolls

Mr. Beatty could be heard stamping his feet in the back entry after turning late from a trip to town.
"Whew!" he exclaimed, as he opened the kitchen door, "that's the first big fall of snow we've had this winter. If it keeps up, I'll have to get out the bob-sled."

"Oh, good!" came from Marion, who had been playing with her paper dolls. "I'll get my little sled out of the basement and go for a slide tomorrow."
On the morrow the snowfall was not abated. A light wind mingling with it, whirled and tossed it about, gathering it in drifts in fence corners and near the bushes. It was very pretty to see.

After Marion had watched it a while, she said, "Perhaps it would be better not to go today. The snow won't be packed enough for sliding. But I would like something different to do."

"Different to do?" repeated Mr. Beatty, musingly, as he put down the paper he was reading. "Why not

Twinkle Tail Becomes an Artist

The rain fell gently in nice soft splashes, and long thin trickles. It was falling on a large field: in the middle sat a big mushroom, under the mushroom sat a small long-tailed mouse. All around him was a circle of acorn cups, at his feet a little pile of feathers and a few slim twigs, on his knees a strip of white birch bark. Presently the sun came out; simultaneously a sunny smile came out on Twinkle Tail's face as he observed the raindrops in the sun sparkling with all the colors of a diamond. Twinkle Tail had changed his role. He decided to paint. Hence the raindrops, the acorns, the sunbeams and the sunny smile. Were not the colors in those shining raindrops more beautiful than any he had yet seen in any picture?

There remained two problems for solution: what to paint, and what to copy. The first was easily settled by his original intention and inspiration. In his travels Twinkle Tail had often admired those beautiful colors of the toadstools which he had met in distant travels in dark forests. He loved their deep browns and brilliant reds, their purples, their spots and splashes. Why not paint his own dear mushroom which sheltered him and kept him dry on rainy days, and was so kind and shady when the sun was particularly bright on hot ones. In fact why not paint all the mushrooms in his dear old field; then, instead of coming to pick only, people would come to admire, and that would be much nicer for the mushrooms, too, he thought, at any rate more permanent.

The rain ceased. Twinkle Tail emerged from his shelter, an acorn cup in one paw, a feather in the other. The birch bark, which he laid on the grass, was for a palette. Dipping his feather in a raindrop he proceeded to paint in broad, bold, flashing strokes—and lo and behold—a perfectly blank mushroom! Instead of a glorious surface covered with pale and delicate tints like the colors of a diamond the mushroom merely presented a pale, damp surface.

Twinkle Tail gazed and gazed in open-whiskered astonishment. Seeing what had happened, Twinkle Toes only remarked:

"How in the world could you expect to paint without any paints?"

Far too concerned even to be surprised at Twinkle Toes' sudden appearance, Twinkle Tail answered:

"But look at the color of the raindrops, they are all sparkling and glittering. Why does not the color come off onto the top of the mushroom?"

"Goose—I beg your pardon, my dear Twinkle Tail—I mean country mouse—the color isn't in the raindrops, the color is part of them; it is nothing for them to be proud of, they are only pretty by reflection; it is the sun shining through them, just like the rainbow," concluded Twinkle Toes in a superior town mouse voice.

"But come along, Twinkle Tail," continued Twinkle Toes, "I'll tell you what we'll do: let's go and collect some buttercup pollen, some tiger lilies, and lots of petals, and berries, if there are any. Then we'll be able to make lovely paints, and paint every mushroom for miles, and my portrait, too, if you like," he continued.

The two soon returned, staggering under their loads, the paints were quickly mixed, a different color in each acorn cup, and Twinkle Tail again returned to his painting. A few strokes, and he realized that for utterly unimpeachable perfection he must have a design or something matchless to copy. Just then a large Peacock Butterfly suddenly alighted on the top of his mushroom, spread out his wings in the warm sun and proceeded to fan himself at his leisure.

"Dear me, how very awkward," murmured Twinkle Tail.

"My dear sir, I can't think what you mean. I have never heard of anything so ridiculous as to describe me as awkward," retorted Mr. Peacock.

"I beg your pardon, oh I very much beg your pardon," exclaimed Twinkle Tail, "that was not at all what I meant."

"Not at all," said Mr. Peacock But-

terfly, pleased to be mollified. "What I meant was," and then Twinkle Tail explained the whole long situation.

"I see, of course," said Mr. Peacock Butterfly, "in reality my arrival is not awkward at all, but a most fortunate occurrence. I will now pause myself on the extreme edge of the mushroom, and then I will allow you to copy the markings on my wings as a design."

Up till then, Twinkle Toes had lain low and said nothing, but, seeing that there was no hope of getting Twinkle Tail to come for a walk, he decided to take an unobtrusive departure. Nevertheless he could not resist one parting word:

"All I can say is, Twinkle Tail, if you have really decided to become an artist, you had better come up to London to see me and I will help you to order a black velvet coat of my tailor. All the artists I know wear one; your plain gray is not at all built for the part."

The field was quiet after Twinkle Toes' departure; nothing changed except the mushroom. That became more and more decorative, until its whole surface looked as though it was a Peacock Butterfly spreading its wings. Even the so usually loquacious Twinkle Tail was too pleased to speak. Mr. Peacock Butterfly was the first to break the silence.

"Not at all a bad likeness, not at all, in fact I don't mind sitting for you again if you want to paint any more mushrooms tomorrow." So saying he spread his wings and flew away.

Left quite alone, Twinkle Tail climbed to the top of his mushroom, sat down, and gazed and gazed in admiration.



"Uncle let me and Johnnie lead one of the horses"

Happy Days at Swallow Farm

We were having breakfast at the big hotel in London when Mother came into the room with a letter in her hand.

"I've just heard from Aunt Maggie, children, and she wants us to go down to East Tawton right away."

There were shouts of great joy from us all; we'd just been waiting for Aunt Maggie's letter to come ever since we'd arrived in England three days before. Our home is in Canada, and we were on our way to make our Dad's people a visit.

We enjoyed London ever so much, but still we were glad to have Aunt Maggie's letter come, for Dad had told us over and over again about the old farm where he used to live, (till we were quite anxious to see it all). The very next morning we took a taxicab to Paddington Station, and there was the train waiting to take us right down to Devonshire, which is where East Tawton is. There was so much to see, it seemed no time at all before we got to Exeter, and there we got out of the big train into another. The train went very slowly and kept stopping at different stations to let folks out and others get in, but at last we got to East Tawton. Hughie was fast asleep and so was David, but Johnnie and I were awake and Dad lifted us out and he and Mother carried Hughie and David to outside the depot where a little man was waiting with a wagon, or at least to what they call a wagonette in England. Dad went right up and shook hands and said, "Why, George, it's good to see you again."

And George sort of grinned all over his face, and at last he said, "Well, Mister John, ye be kindly welcome, so ye be, and Missus and the little 'uns too."

It seemed a long way out to Swallow Farm, but Dad told us all sorts of interesting things. The road was ever so narrow so that if we met another cart one of us had to go into a field or gateway and wait to let the other pass! It was hilly, too, and the horse went along very slowly. Dad told us the longest hill we went up was called "Idle Hill," and he said in Devon most roads have names and all the fields too. When we got to the top we could see Dartmoor, a long line of low hills with the sun setting behind them. They looked just like they'd been dipped in gold, and then we turned into a narrower lane than ever, like a tunnel almost, with high banks each side and big trees meeting overhead; it was so still and green, just the sound of the wheels and the old horse's feet going "clip-clop, clip-clop."

Soon Dad called to me, "Mollie, Mollie, we're nearly at the farm."

Sure enough, next moment we stopped at a gate and then drove down to the farm itself. It was nice to get there, and Uncle David and Aunt Maggie seemed real glad to see us and Aunt Maggie had prepared a lovely supper. Next morning we were all up bright and early you may guess, and made friends with lots of the farm animals, and after breakfast Uncle David said to me,

"Well, Mollie, who do you say to coming along with me to make the hay?"

So we all went down to the hay field and helped make hay. Johnny and I worked quite hard and even

and it was ever so nice being really useful like that.

Aunt Maggie made a picture of us leading the horse, so you can see it. Then we had a picnic under the trees and lots of games and more rides and after that it was time to go home to Swallow Farm. Uncle said there would be more hay making another day and heaps of other jolly things to do and help him with.

Polly-Purr and the Work Basket

Cousin Muriel has a lovely round work basket. The work basket is woven of sweet grasses. The basket stands on the round table that is near the window in the sitting room. In the morning the sun shines brightly on this table and on the basket. One day Cousin Muriel forgot to replace the cover of the basket when she had taken out a spool of thread. Cousin Muriel left the work basket open on the table in the bright sun.

Now Polly-Purr, came in the sitting room just after Cousin Muriel had gone out into the garden. Polly-Purr is Cousin Muriel's striped kitten that lives in the kitchen. Polly-Purr had run through the pantry door and through the dining-room when cook was busy.

The sunshine was bright and warm and pleasant. The rug was soft. But like most all kittens and cats, Polly-Purr preferred to take her naps in some high place. So she decided to explore the table. She wasn't a very large kitten—she could not jump clear up on the table in one bound. So she had to hop first to the little hassock, then to the tufted chair, then to the table that stood by the window in the bright sunshine.

Polly-Purr walked slowly all over the table, her soft little feet not making a sound on the polished wood. She tapped a book with her paw. She nibbled at the flowers in the low bowl. The work basket was last to attract her attention. When she spied it she promptly decided to take a nap.

First she pushed the spools and thimbles all awry. Then she crowded a skein of soft wool over against the cushion. She upset the button bag and a roll of tape. She worked and worked with her soft little paws to make a comfortable nest in the sweet grass basket on the table by the window in the sun.

When she had completely arranged it to her liking, Polly-Purr climbed into the basket and curled up on the soft woolen yarn. She purred contentedly and soon went fast asleep.

After Cousin Muriel had finished gathering flowers in the garden, she came back to the sitting room and found Polly-Purr in the work basket. Polly-Purr looked so comfortable and happy and contented in the basket, that Cousin Muriel said she would buy a basket of her own and let her sleep in the sunshine of the sitting room, or by the sitting room fire when it was night time.

Little Herons

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The little feathery herons
Gently stand.
As the river water passes
By the waving, meadow grasses,
Through the marshy land.
Little herons, will you be
Ever wishing for the sea?

Smugglers

Tim, Charles and Rube Lawson were farmers' sons living on a fine old place 20 miles below the town. When Jack and Bobby wanted a taste of country life they had only to telephone to The Maples and go. But now that school had started their visits had to be brief and far apart. One bright autumn day Tim got word that the French smugglers, as Jack called them, were going to visit the farm, hide a load of contraband goods and slip away again without being caught—just to show that it could be done. The Lawson boys shouted back over the wire that it could not be done, but that they would be very glad to have the smugglers try. So details were settled and the adventure was launched.

Tim knew that his town friends, sailing in the Jolly Roger, could not possibly get to his place before noon. So he and his brothers and a couple of playmates rigged up a pole on the corner of the barn where a red flag could be run up the moment the smugglers hove in sight. Then the warrant officers scattered to their farm duties. Every hour or so, however, one of the Lawson boys would climb to the roof and stare up river, looking for the long black bateau. Here is where the smugglers fooled them. They left immediately after telephoning, rowed and sailed pretty fast, kept in close to shore where the lookout could not see them, and turned up at The Maples before 12. Then they hid their craft under the bank, shouldered their bales of valuable silks and satins and sneaked through the trees toward the barn. The officers had been caught napping.

At last however, they were discovered. Rube, digging potatoes on the upland, saw them and ran to collect his brothers. They got in touch with their playmates only to find that they could not get away for an hour. If they waited that long the smugglers would be gone. One of the rules of the game was that one party could not capture another unless it was in the majority. If the officers rushed upon the four smugglers the former would be seized and bound and likely carried away to France. It was plain they must fall back upon stratagem. "The first thing to do," said Tim, "is to find out exactly where they are. We must stalk them."

The three brothers slipped along the fence to the barn, crawled into the calf shed, mounted a ladder to the main floor of the feed hole, and lying flat peered down the feed hole. Ah, there were the villains, caught in the very act! But there were only three of them. One must be at the stable door acting as guard. The officers drew back and whispered together. Then they returned the way they had come and circled around to the stables, keeping, however, well hidden behind the corner. Rube began to whistle a bright little tune, just as though there was not a care in the world, nor a smuggler. His brothers heard a stirring of feet and crouched down. Fred cautiously peeked around the corner, and next instant he was seized, a horse-blanket enveloped his head and he was pushed along to the double. What with the surprise and the blanket he had no chance to shout a warning before he was out of hearing of his mates. When his face was uncovered he found himself a prisoner in the silo.

The warrant officers were delighted could talk like Fred? Charles offered to try.

Now the three again looked down the feed hole into the cow stables. The smugglers had finished burying their goods and were calling for their mate. "Hi, Fred, come on," came Jack's voice.

"Get a hustle on or the officers will wake up," warned Dick. "Wonder what's keeping him," he grumbled.

The officers almost snickered aloud. Rube had to stuff a handkerchief into his mouth.

"Say, boys," half-whispered Bobby, "you don't think he has got himself captured, do you?"

"Of course not," retorted Dick. "There is not a person about. Those Lawson boys couldn't capture an oyster if it was going at full speed."

Here Tim had to punch Rube to keep him quiet.

At this point Charles had a brilliant though desperately rash plan and put it into operation without warning.

"Look, where, Jack," he hissed in a loud stage whisper, "come on up. I'm

up in the hay barn. Hurry!" And his whisper sounded enough like Fred's to deceive the smugglers.

"Why, how did you get there?" answered Jack. "How do I get up?"

"Here's a rope," and Charles threw an end down, keeping well back from sight as he did it.

The scheme worked beautifully. Jack came up the rope hand over hand, got to his feet—and there were the three officers leaping upon him. Before he could say boo! he was treated as Fred had been and hurried off to the silo, finding himself dropped upon the ensilage alongside his disgusted chum.

Now there were three officers to only two of the foe and the former could march boldly upon them. For a moment Dick and Bobby showed fight, dodging and twisting to evade capture, but

make some little sleds for the paper doll girls and boys to ride on."

"Oh! that would be fine!" said Marion, clapping her hands.

Mrs. Beatty found a large sheet of lightweight cardboard for them. To Marion's delight, it was red.

"The sleds will be red, just like mine," she said, as she brought out a pencil and pair of scissors.

Then Mr. Beatty made a pattern for her. (See sketch.)

He directed Marion to cut on all of the heavy lines and fold the dotted ones. Soon she had made a number of sleds. On some of them she printed names such as "Mercury," "Racer," "Pocahontas" and "Flyer," for, as she told her daddy, her sled, too, had a name.

The paper doll children had gay rides after Marion had tied cords to the sleds, with which to pull them.

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

Diagram for making a paper sled

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WORLD-WIDE AUTO
TRADE IS SOUGHT

American Manufacturers Seeking Foreign Business and Also Putting Companies in Order For Keener Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—With automobile competition growing keener in the United States where approximately one person in every 13 has a machine, the selling department of this industry is more diligently seeking for new markets, and to help that work a world-wide survey is to be undertaken by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

There are at present signs of slackening in sales and consequently production but whether the falling off in demand is seasonal or not remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that this extensively developed industry has no intention of remaining idle while there is a market for their product and just now serious attention is being turned to the great possibilities of foreign sales promotion.

To cooperate with the automotive industry, the government plans to send William L. Irvine, one of the department trade commissioners, around to the principal automobile-producing centers in the United States to confer with the manufacturers, and then a tour of the various foreign countries will follow.

Readjusting Industry
In the meantime readjustments in the industry are going on. Some plants are running nearly full time, while others are closed entirely. Naturally, the first 10,000,000 automobiles have been disposed of more readily in the United States than the second 10,000,000 will be. Thus far the automobile industry has been exceptionally free from combinations and there has been the freest of competition in a ready market. Signs are not lacking, however, to indicate that from now on competition will be sharper. In anticipation of this, many of the companies have had an eye on the future and planned accordingly.

The situation is summed up by Governor McDougall of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, who says, "The automotive industry cannot be downed, because of the unsatisfied desire of the public to ride on pneumatic tires." But he adds that he sees prospects of sharper competition among automobile manufacturers in 1922, with survival of well-intrenched companies.

Among the strongest and best-integrated companies is the General Motors. The financial directors of that company have been building an organization that covers quite comprehensively the entire automotive field. Besides making cars in practically every class and at every range of price, various accessory plants have been added to the combination so that it is practically independent in the production of nearly every part of an automobile. Not only can the parts be produced for their own use, but accessories can be made and sold to the assembled car manufacturer.

With such control, of course, the possibilities are almost unlimited, and unless plans miscarry the company will eventually be maneuvered into a tremendously powerful strategic position in the automotive world.

Relative Production

General Motors' relative production has increased each quarter. In the September period corporation plants shipped 52 per cent of all passenger automobiles above the Ford class. Excluding Fords, there were 11,000 more passenger cars sold the third than the second 1921 quarter, and General Motors was responsible for 9000 of these. General Motors sales the first quarter were 28 per cent of the total; 30 per cent the second quarter and 32 per cent the third. It seems likely that the corporation for the year will attain the 33 per cent ratio of 1920 as operations now are on a more satisfactory basis than with many other companies. Unlike last winter, President du Pont says General Motors does not expect to close any of its plants this year.

The Ford production schedule for November calls for 85,000 cars from the American plants. The Manchester, England, branch continues to outturn 100 cars weekly and encouraging business is reported by Cadis and Copenhagen.

The total production of passenger car automobiles the third quarter, excluding Fords, was approximately 138,000, or 11,000 more than the second quarter, but 75,000 less than 1920. Ford production has dropped 25,000 monthly since the third quarter peak and 5900 from last month. Equal or greater proportionate curtailment became effective in most other plants the first of the month.

Production with some of the higher-priced cars is now 75 per cent in closed models. Dealers are well stocked and the probability is that production will slump from now until February.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT EXPORTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Regulations governing the export of Australian fruit and other goods have been completed by the customs department and will be published shortly. It is intended to enforce a high standard for Australian exports. While the government is determined that past complaints shall not be repeated with any cause, it is also desirous of gaining the cooperation of all exporters interested. Immediately the regulations have been published, therefore, criticisms and suggestions for improvement will be invited.

ONTARIO'S GOLD
MINING INDUSTRY

Recent Discoveries Attest the Wealth of Mineral Deposits in Northern Part of Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Northern Ontario, which, as a gold-producer already occupies an important place, seems destined, in the near future, to occupy an even more important one. Recent discoveries attest the wealth of its gold-bearing mineral deposits, while important investments by British capitalists in certain properties indicate that these usually well-informed investors are convinced that the gold is there. For these reasons additional reliable information relating to the resources of these northern districts is of value.

S. R. Clarke, who is an authority on the mineral resources of northern Ontario, is very optimistic of the future of its gold mining industry. He expresses the belief that what appears to be the largest surface showing of gold ore in the world has just been discovered at Moynour Lake in the township of Calro, Matachewan. This opinion is based partially on the fact that here the unaltered porphyry, which is the source of the ore, is found on both sides of the ore zone, and continues for over a mile. The ore zone satellite to the porphyry on the south is exposed at the narrows at the west side of the lake, at which point a well-defined dyke of peridotite six feet wide cuts through gold ore 120 feet in width. The opinion is expressed that in size, evenness, and practically ideal mineralization, this outcrop has no equal in Ontario.

CONDITION OF CROPS
IN EUROPE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its European News Office

ROME, Italy.—The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome issued recently the following information in regard to the production of crops this year in certain countries.

Germany. The production of wheat is estimated at 12,220,000 quarters, or an increase of 18.1 per cent compared with 1920. The yield of rye is placed at 30,342,000 quarters, an increase of 23.3 per cent. The production of barley is estimated to amount to 9,879,000 quarters, and oats to 33,149,000 quarters, or decreases of 0.4 and 3.3 per cent respectively, compared with last year.

France. The yield of barley is placed at 4,128,000 quarters, and oats at 24,343,000 quarters, these figures indicating a decreased production of 2.6 and 18.4 per cent respectively in comparison with 1920.

Italy. The production of maize is estimated to amount to 11,920,000 quarters, an increase of 5.8 per cent compared with last year, while the rice crop is expected to yield 462,000 tons of 2240 pounds, or an increase of 4.3 per cent.

DEFINITE STEEL
RAIL INQUIRIES

NEW YORK, New York.—Definite inquiries in the market for 200,000 tons of steel rails for the New York Central Railroad and the Norfolk and Western has put out inquiries for 40,000 tons of rails.

The Lackawanna Steel Company, as in the past year, is likely to get the greater share of the New York Central contract when it is placed, however. Some steel men are of the opinion that the actual order from the New York Central may be smaller than the inquiries, probably between 150,000 tons and 175,000 tons.

In addition to these inquiries, it is stated in some quarters that the Pennsylvania Railroad is getting ready to put its usual annual inquiries which this year are expected to amount to at least 150,000 tons, and the Philadelphia & Reading is known to be figuring on about 20,000 tons of rails, inquiries for which will be out shortly.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, of November 16, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Nov. 16, 1921	Nov. 9, 1921	Nov. 16, 1920
Boston	73.8	82.9	51.6
New York	82.6	79.8	60.0
Philadelphia	72.6	73.5	49.4
Cleveland	66.7	67.3	56.0
Richmond	41.3	44.2	43.3
Atlanta	45.3	42.3	40.1
Chicago	72.8	72.5	40.2
St. Louis	65.5	68.0	40.8
Minneapolis	47.4	47.9	38.0
Kansas City	51.2	48.4	40.3
Dallas	40.3	40.0	41.3
San Francisco	73.6	71.4	49.5
Total	71.5	71.4	44.1

VICTORIA STATE COAL MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The state coal mine shows a surplus of £2341 for the year, after paying working expenses and interest charges, providing £2324 toward the sinking fund and allowing for a depreciation of assets to the extent of £232,000. The output for the 12 months was 368,339 tons, which was 56,746 less than in the preceding year. The working cost per ton amounted to 20s. 11.3d., or roughly a guinea, which was an increase of 3s. 6.7d. a ton compared with the previous 12 months, this gain being almost entirely due to increased wages and higher piece-work rates. There was an increase of about 5 per cent in the output per miner per shift.

MONEY AND PRICE
PUZZLE IN ENGLAND

Discussion of Inflation and Deflation as Factors in Present Effort to Restore More Normal Economic Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—All the old quarrels between the dear money and the cheap money school continue to be revived by fits and starts in England, and then the terms "deflation" and "inflation" are recklessly banded about until the issue is so confused that by common consent the subject is abandoned for the time being. An observer who likes to know what he is talking and reading about feels inclined very often to wish that the two words might both be banned forever. If some one could only start the notion that it is not merely stupid but "bad form" to speak of inflation or deflation at all, the controversy might be a good deal clarified to the general advantage.

What has happened and is happening in England can be described quite accurately and simply without borrowing any technical terms from economic text-books. As recently as October, 1921, wholesale commodity prices stood at more than 300 per cent of the pre-war average. Today they have fallen to a good deal less than 200 per cent. In that sense there has been deflation, and that is, no doubt, the proper sense of the word to apply to such phenomena in a country whose currency has not lost its gold basis.

In the United States of America, for example, wholesale commodity prices may be the best index of the relative amounts of inflation and deflation that have taken place since the war. But in a country like England, which has a paper currency, a number of other things have to be taken into consideration. For example, of deflation in a second sense of the word the value of sterling in New York is an accurate measure. But neither this measure nor the level of wholesale commodity prices corresponds to the third, and very usual, sense in which the word "deflation" is used, namely, the fluctuations in the available amount of purchasing power as shown by bank returns and currency note returns.

Currency Movement

The currency, in England, has moved in an altogether different way from the general level of wholesale prices. If currency is taken in its strictly monetary sense it will be found that in September, 1920, the circulation stood at the same level as the wholesale price index, namely, at something over 200 per cent of pre-war averages. By the middle of 1921, while wholesale prices had fallen by, roughly, 33 per cent in nine months, the circulation had still stood in the neighborhood of 290 per cent of the estimated pre-war level. (It is necessary in regard to circulation to be content with an estimate because the amount of gold in the hands of the public before the war is not accurately known.)

If on the other hand, instead of considering merely currency, we consider purchasing power, a whole and therefore take in the figures for bank deposits, a very curious result emerges. Purchasing power, no more than currency, has conformed to the catastrophic fall in wholesale prices. On the contrary, deposits, since March or April of this year, have shown a decided and almost continuous tendency to increase. A comparison of deposits and advances with their pre-war levels is rendered difficult, if not impossible, owing to the great number of bank amalgamations which have taken place in the meantime and the consequent complexity of the returns. But from the beginning of 1921 we have a uniform series of figures issued by the 10 clearing banks in the form of monthly statements of their weekly average positions. These figures show that while deposits for six months past have been increasing, advances have fallen off at a rate which corresponds very closely with the rate at which the currency circulation has been diminishing.

Quantity Theory of Money

From these facts it is difficult not to conclude that the quantity theory of money needs to be very carefully stated if it is to represent the truth. Psychological factors have to be introduced, even at the cost of marring the mathematical simplicity of the rule which states that prices must vary with the amount of available purchasing power measured against the amount of work which it has to do. The present position is clearly that currency circulation in England and purchasing power in the form of bank deposits are both being maintained at a level which is altogether out of relation with commodity prices. They are so maintained because the community as a whole is at once retaining its right to buy and refusing to exercise it. So long as this goes on, it is unlikely that there will be any reversal in the trend of wholesale prices. But if once confidence is sufficiently restored to stimulate a little spending, the whole outlook may change very quickly inasmuch as the immense reserves of spending powers which are at present retained by the public are not used.

A fall in deposits or a rise in advances would be an indication of the turn in the tide; and if these things happened simultaneously one might expect that the recovery could easily take place without provoking any immediate change in the general level of retail prices or in the cost of living because retail prices, moving in both directions much more slowly than

wholesale prices, now stand at a level as much above 200 per cent of pre-war averages as wholesale prices stand below it. And all these things have happened and may happen without any corresponding change in currency issues or purchasing power, and without depreciation in sterling exchange.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Department of Commerce announces the consolidation of the two largest iron and steel corporations in Czechoslovakia, the Skoda Works, capitalized at 144,000,000 crowns and the United Machinery Stock Company of Prague, with a capital of 60,000,000 crowns.

A regular cargo steamer service between American Pacific ports and New Zealand and Australia has been begun by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, of Kobe. This company had not been engaged in Australian trade prior to this move.

Applications for loans made to the Federal Land Bank in Columbia, South Carolina, totaled 1500 in October, amounting to \$4,313,306. The bank serves farmers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The average loan asked was \$3200.

The production of steel in the United States during October was at the annual rate of 22,968,594 tons, against a not quite 17,000,000-ton rate in September, 15,568,600 in August and 11,357,186 at the low point of year in July.

In the middle of October the total floating debt of the British Exchequer was £1,355,813,000, against £1,275,330,000 at the end of March this year, and £1,320,418,000 in the middle of October, 1920.

Wang Kai-shen of Harbin, China, proposes to establish a stock exchange under the name of the Harbin Stock Exchange, with a big capital, the major proportion of which has been subscribed by Japanese. Official approval has been granted, according to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information.

The Humble Oil & Refining Company has paid \$1,000,000 for 176 acres of proved oil land in the new Mexico field. The property was bought from the Occidental Oil Company.

The United States Trade Commissioner reports to the Department of Commerce from Buenos Aires that Argentine exports to Germany are steadily increasing. During September, the report said, 15 ships laden with goods arrived at Buenos Aires, direct from German ports, while 19 vessels left the River Plate direct for Germany.

To refute rumors concerning large Dutch banks, Rotterdamse Banker, enigmatically, instead of waiting to make its annual report, has put out a semi-annual statement showing that its net profits in the past six months leave large reserves after paying a 10 per cent dividend.

The Italian national debt exceeds 106,720,000,000 lire, compared with 98,000,000,000 a year ago and \$3,719,000,000 in October, 1919. Issues of Treasury bonds have risen to about 25,500,000,000.

E. Mont Rely, Governor of Porto Rico, now en route to the United States, will urge action upon Washington authorities on extension of the federal reserve system to Porto Rico and inauguration of the federal farm loan system.

DIVIDENDS

Public Service of New Jersey, quarterly of 1% on common and 2% on preferred, both payable December 31 to stock of December 15.

Directors of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company have decided that the next interim dividend shall be 15 guilders per share, payable in scrip. Crex Carpet has passed dividend. The last previous disbursement was 14% on June 15.

West Penn Railways, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable December 15 to stock of December 1.

Standard Gas-Electric, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable December 15 to stock of November 30.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 22, and semi-annual of 3% and extra of 34% on common, payable December 27 to stock of December 6.

Vesta Battery, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 19.

American Stores, quarterly of 1% on common and quarterly of 14% on first and second preferred, payable January 2 to stock of December 21.

Union Bag & Paper, quarterly of 2%, payable December 15 to holders of December 5.

Hood Rubber, quarterly of \$1.75, payable December 1 to stock of November 21.

Louisiana Oil Refrigerator, \$2 on Series A preferred, \$2 on Series B preferred and \$6.75 on common, payable December 28 to stock of December 1.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Comparatively obscure shares figured chiefly in Saturday's short and uncertain stock market. Low-priced oils, secondary food issues, and some transportation were active and strong. International Paper and Associated Dry Goods made moderate gains. Profit-taking caused reactions in Bethlehem Steel, Pullman, and several high-grade oils and chemicals. Bonds were generally firm.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$29,539,970 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$5,533,780 from the previous week.

SPAIN BUSY WITH
TARIFF PROBLEM

Government, Anxious to Make Equitable and Profitable Program, Has Received Recommendations From Many Lands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish Government is evidently anxious, after previous errors, to make a good and equitable as well as profitable business of its new tariff scheme which is shortly to come up for authorization. For some time the financial and other journals have been devoting many columns to discussion of the merits and demerits of the scheme, while at the same time notice is taken of the criticisms in foreign countries about its being specially favorable to some or specially injurious to others.

Some mention is made of the fact that the chief difficulties in this respect, she would much like to give England preferences of a substantial character. She is less anxious to oblige France in the same way, but business and politics exist, and the customs arrangements between the two countries have for some time been of a changing and doubtful character, with retaliations in the air, and the matter complicated somewhat by the Spanish war-time loan to France, about the repayment of which there have been heated arguments. France some weeks ago denounced the *modus vivendi* existing in the matter of the customs with Spain. Spain has been denouncing the *modus vivendi* and commercial treaties with every country. In the new tariff scheme the endeavor has been made to be fair all around.

Protection One Object

The new system of dues will be of a protectionist character in accordance, as it is stated, with the economic tendency of the whole world at the present time. The result is that apparently nobody outside Spain is well pleased, and the Spanish Customs Board has received numerous protests from various countries, particularly the United States, England, France, and Germany, the last named, it may be remarked, having been engaged in extensive dumping practices at Barcelona.

The new sliding scale arrangement by which a surcharge of from 10 to 70 per cent is placed against countries with a depreciated coinage is complicated, but potential of good results in equity and sound trade, and while it works against Germany, it would be good for England. New commercial treaties may be made, or a *modus vivendi* placed in operation in cases of individual nations, but in general Spain desires to limit the practice of the most favored nation idea.

It is, however, important here to state that whatever measure of finality may have been attached to the new tariff bill, which chambers of commerce and other institutions in foreign countries have been given the fullest opportunity of considering, it is now understood that the measure will not be introduced to the Cortes in its present form, as was announced, but instead, the government will make a statement of its views to both chambers and invite a general discussion on the whole subject.

Complaints Received

The period for receiving complaints and recommendations has expired, and it is stated that the commercial attaches of the various nations, especially Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, have sent in a large number of protests against the increased duties on articles affecting the trade with their respective countries. These have now been examined by the Customs Valuation Committee, which is a committee of experts consisting of members of the tariff committee of the Cortes, technicians from the Treasury Department, and representatives of the official Spanish chambers of commerce.

It was the understanding that when the decision of this committee had been given, the new tariff would go into effect at once. As stated, this is not so; Parliament is to discuss the whole subject first. It is surmised that the foreign representations have had a greater effect than was anticipated.

ITALIAN-SUGAR PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The sugar production of Italy for 1921 is nearly double that of last year, when it amounted to a little more than 220,460,000 pounds according to a report from the United States Consul-General Osborne. This year's consumption is estimated at 435,015,000 pounds, and, with domestic production at 440,920,000 pounds, little import demand is expected.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD HAULAGE

NEW YORK, New York.—The New Haven Railroad hauled 145,095,858 gross ton miles in the week ended November 3, compared with an average weekly business of 131,521,360 a year ago and an average of 133,812,533 in October this year. The smallest business in the recent depression was 111,000,000 gross ton miles in the last week of May, 1921.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16, 1921.
DIVIDEND 1921
A regular quarterly dividend of 24 per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1921, to the stockholders of record as their names appear on the close of business on December 8, 1921. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOS. T. MACKAY, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS
6 Purchase Street, Boston 5, Mass.

COKE AS MOTOR
FUEL ADVOCATED

Use Would Mean Saving, Declares Speaker at London Meeting of Auto Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its European News Office

LONDON, England.—That the rule should be to use as far as possible the fuel of the country or the particular part of the country where the transport was needed, in preference to employing an imported fuel which must almost necessarily be more expensive, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Thomas Clarkson, speaking on the subject, "Coke as a Fuel for Commercial Vehicles," at a recent meeting of the Institution of Automobile Engineers.

It must be recognized, Mr. Clarkson said, that when coke was used as a motor fuel, either for raising steam or making gas, the cost of transport might be very considerably reduced as compared with the petrol motor. Petrol at 2s. 4d. per gallon cost 4d. per vehicle-mile when operating a three-ton lorry at seven miles per gallon, which might be taken as a fair and even generous mileage allowance. He compared this with the performance of coke-fired steam and gas producer vehicles and said in regard to the former, taking the average consumption on a journey of 100 miles at 4 1/2 pounds of coke per mile, with coke at 40s. per ton, this represented a fuel cost of 1d. per vehicle-mile.

So far as the gas producer was concerned, assuming the consumption to be three pounds of coke, the cost for fuel would be two-thirds of a penny per vehicle mile. To this must be added the extra cost of maintenance of the producer engine, and Mr. Clarkson said he was convinced that the net result would show a substantial balance in the cost of operation to the credit of an up-to-date steam vehicle using coke as motor fuel.

INCREASE IS SHOWN
IN GAS CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, New York.—Consumption of artificial gas in the United States has more than doubled since 1910 and tripled since 1901, according to the American Gas Association. Comparative figures of consumption are as follows:

	Cubic feet
1901	101,625,365,000
1905	112,444,337,000
1910	149,430,549,000
1915	204,309,522,000
1916	231,331,313,000
1917	264,492,000,000
1918	271,593,141,000
1919	306,632,785,000
1920	319,837,813,000

The use of gas in increasing quantities in industry is responsible for the remarkable increase in the last ten years of from 149,430,549,000 cubic feet to 319,837,813,000 cubic feet. Today probably 25 per cent of all artificial gas goes to industry, it being put to more than 1200 uses. To make the gas consumed in households and industry last year required 8,500,000 tons of bituminous coal, 2,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, 1,500,000 tons of coke and 960,000,000 gallons of oil.

Communities served by gas companies total 4600; the meters number 8,580,000 and the main gas mains total 68,300 miles. The investment represents approximately \$4,000,000,000. There are now over 7,000,000 gas-burning appliances in American homes, gas water heaters number approximately 1,500,000 and gas heaters nearly 1,000,000. Hotels, clubs, restaurants and institutions using gas for all cooking number 71,490, while those using it in part number 13,776.

LEHIGH & WILKES-BARRE STOCK

NEW YORK, New York.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey has sold 169,738 shares of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal stock to a syndicate. The total consideration to be received by the seller is about \$32,500,000. The selling price is equal to about \$118.50 a share on the Jersey Central stock. The figure obtained was evidently based on earnings, the average of which over a period of 10 years was \$3,610,570, or \$19.50 a share.

WAR FINANCE LOANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Finance Corporation has approved 42 advances, aggregating \$1,201,000, in the northwest for agricultural and live stock purposes. It has also approved an advance of \$5,000,000 to an exporter for financing the export of agricultural machinery to France.

BLAST FURNACE STARTING

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Carnegie Steel Company has started the first blast furnace at its Ohio works. Only one of its Ohio works stacks is now idle.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.99 1/2	\$3.99 1/2	\$4.8465
France (French)	0.722 1/2	0.722	1.399
France (Belgian)	0.700 1/2	0.700	1.390
Lire	0.416 1/2	0.416 1/2	1.390
Guilder	0.2515	0.2515	1.029
German marks	0.0086 1/2	0.0086 1/2	2.280
Canadian dol.	91 1/2	91 1/2	...
Argentine pesos	3244	3287 1/2	9650

Investment Securities

When there is a question of which issues you should buy, our facilities for detailed information and market advice will be of material value.

Market orders are executed with accuracy and speed. Call our Stock Department Main 8600.

Members of New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges

Lee, Higginson & Co.
44, State Street, Boston, 8
New York
Higgin

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD DEFEATS
YALE ELEVEN, 10-3

Crimson Varsity Football Team Wins From the Blue in Hard-Fought Contest Filled With Many Brilliant Plays

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Harvard's varsity football eleven, led by Capt. R. K. Kane '22, furnished what to most followers of college football in the United States will go down in history as one of the biggest upsets of the 1921 season, when it defeated the Yale varsity eleven, led by Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, in the Harvard Stadium Saturday afternoon by a score of 10 to 3. It was one of the cleanest and hardest-fought games which these two colleges have ever played and was marked by the highest type of sportsmanship on the part of players and spectators. Some 53,000 persons witnessed the contest.

Yale entered the game a favorite to win as the Elis had had a much more successful preliminary season than had Harvard. Yale had won all of her preliminary games, including the one against Princeton, while Harvard had not only lost to Princeton, but had also been defeated by Centre College and held to a tie score by Pennsylvania State College. The Yale eleven was also composed of heavier and more experienced players than was Harvard's eleven.

Harvard owes her victory chiefly to the fact that even when faced with imminent defeat, the Harvard men have shown a determination to give of their very best, never faltering no matter if the score was against them and always playing the very best football they knew. These qualities, when combined with the fine coaching which the players received at the hands of Head Coach R. T. Fisher and his able assistants, brought out a team which simply could not be stopped even by as powerful an eleven as that developed by Head Coach T. A. D. Jones and his followers as one of the very best ever turned out by the Elis.

Yale scored her three points in the first quarter of the game. Winning the toss, Captain Aldrich elected to defend the south goal and thus get the benefit of the strong wind which was blowing. Harvard kicked off and Yale rushed the ball to her own 27-yard line from which point Captain Aldrich punted over Harvard's goal line. Harvard tried a couple of rushes and then R. W. First '22, Yale's star, advanced the ball to Harvard's 47-yard line. Yale advanced the ball to Harvard's 30-yard line from which point Aldrich tried a field goal, but missed. Putting the ball in play on her 20-yard line, Harvard made a first down in two rushes; but lost that distance on a fumble and then punted to Yale's 40-yard line. Two rushes and Aldrich again kicked over Harvard's goal line.

Harvard tried two rushes and then punted to Yale's 45-yard line. Taking the ball at this point, Yale advanced to Harvard's 15-yard line, Aldrich contributing a brilliant 30-yard run in this advance. Here Harvard's defense held and Captain Aldrich kicked a field goal from Harvard's 16-yard line. During this period the nearest Harvard had the ball to Yale's goal was her own 32-yard line.

The second period found Harvard having possession of the ball in Yale's territory about half of the time. During this time the Crimson tried for three field goals, but failed. With the period almost over, Yale secured the ball in Harvard territory and after making three ineffectual rushes, C. M. O'Hearn '24, tried for a field goal from Harvard's 47-yard line, but missed.

The third period found Yale having considerably the better of the game until almost the very last minute of the period, when C. C. Buell '23, caught a punt by Captain Aldrich on Harvard's 41-yard line and, giving the finest exhibition of open-field running coupled with some brilliant interference on the part of his team mates, carried the ball to Yale's 13-yard line. A plunge at center by George Owen Jr. '23 failed to gain and the quarter ended. On the very first play of the fourth period, Quarterback Buell selected a fake forward pass formation which spread out the Yale defense. Owen took the ball and plunged through the center of the Yale line placing the ball on Yale's 4-yard line. On the next play Owen gained another yard and then, receiving the ball on a direct pass from center, he plunged through the center for the necessary three yards and the only touchdown of the game. Buell kicked the goal and the score was 7 to 3 in favor of Harvard.

Harvard kicked off and, by means of several line plunges, coupled with two brilliant runs by Captain Aldrich, Yale advanced the ball to Harvard's 24-yard line. Here the Harvard defense stiffened and Yale was forced back to Harvard's 40-yard line; but two five-yard penalties against the Crimson gave Yale a first down on Harvard's 30-yard line. Four rushes put the ball on Harvard's 14-yard line. It was third down and Yale tried a forward pass which was intercepted by Vinton Chapin '23, who carried the ball to Yale's 42-yard line. A brilliant run by First placed the ball on Yale's 17-yard line. Owen was given the ball and by splendid dodging and interference carried it over the Yale goal line for a touchdown, but the ball was brought back for holding by Harvard. A forward pass was then intercepted by Yale. The Elis were unable to advance the ball, so

punted to Harvard's 45-yard line. By steady rushing and a five-yard penalty against Yale, Harvard advanced to Yale's 19-yard line. Here Yale held and Owen kicked a field goal from Yale's 31-yard line. This ended the scoring for the game and during the rest of the period neither side really threatened the other's goal line.

From an individual point of view, Owen, Buell, First and J. F. Brown '22, Harvard guard, stood out most prominently for the Crimson. Buell gave as fine an exhibition of field generalship as has been seen in any game this fall. His selection of the plays when Harvard made her touchdown was most commendable and his run-back of the punt in the third quarter was wonderful. Brown's defensive work was of a very high order, as he made several tackles behind the Yale line and his keenness to follow the ball permitted his recovering the Harvard fumble in the first period when the ball was loose on Harvard's 20-yard line. For Yale, Captain Aldrich was easily the star player. He was not only most brilliant in advancing the ball, but his defensive playing was all that could be asked for and his punting of the very best. R. E. Jordan '23 did some splendid line-plunging, while W. N. Mallory '24 was a tower of strength in the secondary defense. A. N. Otto '23, tackle, was Yale's best line man. The summary:

HARVARD
Macomber, le., r., Sturm, Deaver, Kane, Ladd, r., Diller, Quille, Brown, le., r., Guernsey, Cross, Herd, Foster, c., Landis, Norris, Hubbard, Grew, Brooker, r., c., Crutcher, Kane, r., c., Miller, Crocker, Hartley, r., Hulman, Blair, Buell, Johnson, Conlon, qb., O'Hearn, Beckett, Owen, Gratwick, Angier, lb., Colburn, Chapin, Churchill, rb., White, Pitts, Hovey, r., c., Mallory, Speiden, Spence—Harvard University 10, Yale University 3. Touchdown—Owen for Harvard. Goal from touchdown—Buell for Harvard. Goals from field—Aldrich for Yale, Owen for Harvard. Referee—R. W. Marshall, Southwestern College, St. Louis. Line Judge—W. C. Crowell, Swarthmore College. Head Linesman—G. N. Bankart, Dartmouth College. Time—Four 15m. periods.

CALIFORNIA IS
FOOTBALL VICTOR

Defeats Leland Stanford Junior University in a Hard-Fought Match by 42 to 7 on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California—University of California defeated Leland Stanford Junior University in the new stadium here Saturday afternoon by a score of 42 to 7. The result was a big surprise. California was favored to defeat Stanford by at least 60 points, but the Cardinal team showed the old Stanford determination and despite lack of experience put up a game that made the battle something worth while watching.

Stanford had one of the biggest breaks any team ever got in a big game, and received it right on the very first play. L. F. Toomey '22 caught the kick right into the California goal-posts. He started to run back but dropped the ball when tackled, and a Stanford man fell on it. Stanford had the ball a yard from the goal line and went over for her only score. This gave the Stanford players a lot of confidence for a time; but California put up a good battle and the score was soon tied.

California opened the second quarter with the ball on the 35-yard line, and Nichols soon took it over on a crisp cross play. Nesbit of California made the third touchdown for California after a series of forward passes by the team. Forward passing was also responsible for the fourth score of the game which was made by Nichols. The half ended with California leading 21 to 7.

From then on it was a steady march for the Californians. Stanford fought hard, but had little chance against the weight and driving power of the Bears. The lineup:

R. E. JOHNSON WINS
AT CROSS-COUNTRY

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The New York Athletic Club won the team cross-country championship of the United States for 1921 and R. E. Johnson of the Edgar Thompson Steel Athletic Association won the individual championship here Saturday. The race was held over a course of about five miles in length through Schenectady Park.

The battle for the team championship was quite close as the Pittsburgh Athletic Association finished in second place with 57 points while Carnegie School of Technology was third with 77.

Johnson won the individual title in 24m. 23s. He finished in fine form and was never pushed to run his hard.

ILLINOIS WINS
"BIG TEN" MEET

Annual Cross-Country Race of Intercollegiate Athletic Association Held at Indiana for First Time, Proves a Success

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP
College Pts.
University of Illinois 46
University of Wisconsin 114
Ohio State University 138
University of Michigan 151
Purdue University 141
Michigan Agricultural College 171
University of Minnesota 176
University of Iowa 180
Northwestern University 187
Indiana University 210

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—The harvest of the University of Illinois won the annual "Big Ten" cross-country meet at Indiana Saturday. Every college in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association was represented, with the exception of the University of Chicago, and in addition Iowa State College and Michigan Agricultural College entered teams.

The individual laurels were won by G. H. Finkle '23 of Wisconsin, who finished first over the five-mile course in the remarkable time of 29m. 12s. L. M. Rathbun '22 of Iowa State fought for first honors, and in a thrilling race over the last 200 yards lost by a few feet, winning second place in 29m. 13s. 2s. G. P. McGinnis of Illinois won third place and Capt. L. P. Ristine '24 of Iowa fourth. D. M. Patterson '22 of Illinois finished fifth only one second ahead of Capt. W. E. Frevert '22 of Ames.

A silver cup was presented to the University of Illinois as winner of the meet, due to the fact that of the first 10 men to finish Illinois placed third, fifth and ninth. A silver medal was presented to each member of the winning team and a gold medal to Finkle of Wisconsin, as first prize. Rathbun of Ames was given a silver medal for second place and McGinnis of Illinois a bronze medal for third place. This was the first "Big Ten" cross-country meet ever held at Indiana University and was a great success.

One of the outstanding features of the race was the fact that 66 of the harriers who started finished the race. The order and time of the first 50 finishers follows:

O. H. Finkle, Wisconsin	29m. 12s.
L. M. Rathbun, Iowa State	29m. 13s.
L. P. Ristine, Iowa	29m. 23s.
D. M. Patterson, Illinois	29m. 24s.
W. E. Frevert, Ames	29m. 31s.
G. M. Chubb, Michigan	29m. 31s.
M. H. Wall, Wisconsin	29m. 32s.
E. A. Swanson, Illinois	29m. 36s.
W. M. Wilcox, Ohio State	29m. 40s.
G. H. Kipp, Michigan	29m. 42s.
R. F. Switzer, Minnesota	29m. 46s.
R. F. Wharton, Illinois	29m. 48s.
A. M. Knutson, Wisconsin	29m. 51s.
C. M. Thurston, Michigan	29m. 52s.
L. P. Franz, Ohio State	29m. 59s.
C. W. Goodman, Purdue	30m. 05s.
L. V. Peterson, Iowa	30m. 09s.
E. H. Adolph, Michigan	30m. 11s.
M. H. Brown, Iowa State	30m. 12s.
M. H. Hovstad, Minnesota	30m. 14s.
Ray, Ardor, Michigan	30m. 19s.
E. A. Farnham, Purdue	30m. 21s.
R. S. Burke, Northwestern	30m. 22s.
A. Webb, Iowa State	30m. 26s.
Stewart Crippen, Northwestern	30m. 21s.
C. T. Lisko, Ohio State	30m. 24s.
Roy Magruder, Purdue	30m. 28s.
E. R. Whittemore, Michigan	30m. 51s.
E. R. Dry, Purdue	30m. 59s.
A. Hollowell, Iowa State	31m. 05s.
H. L. Warwick, Michigan	31m. 06s.
L. W. Hancock, Ohio State	31m. 11s.
F. Penberthy, Michigan	31m. 15s.
L. W. Burke, Northwestern	31m. 20s.
L. B. Brendel, Michigan	31m. 22s.
A. Bowen, Michigan	31m. 40s.
K. C. Moon, Minnesota	31m. 45s.
O. W. Terry, Purdue	31m. 52s.
M. O. Kilpatrick, Michigan	31m. 57s.
G. W. Neuman, Michigan A. C.	32m. 10s.
H. L. Shirley, Indiana	32m. 15s.
W. D. Griffith, Indiana	32m. 21s.
A. Rosenbaum, Wisconsin	32m. 24s.
P. H. Ritterskamp, Indiana	32m. 35s.
J. M. Davis, Northwestern	32m. 40s.
T. R. Daniels, Wisconsin	32m. 54s.
E. R. Chaney, Michigan	32m. 59s.
D. E. Clark, Michigan A. C.	33m. 18s.
D. W. H. Smith, Iowa	33m. 25s.
C. I. Greer, Ohio State	33m. 30s.
H. L. Standish, Michigan	33m. 36s.
W. M. Winter, Minnesota	33m. 41s.

SYRACUSE DEFEATS
DARTMOUTH ELEVEN

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE SCORES

Harvard 10, Yale 3.
Syracuse 14, Dartmouth 7.
Lafayette 22, Lehigh 6.
Brown 7, Colgate 6.
Hamilton 7, Union 0.
Williams 40, Wesleyan 0.
Rutgers 17, West Virginia 0.
Swarthmore 55, Haverford 0.
Mass. A. C. 11, Tufts 0.
Carnegie Tech 21, Maryland 0.
Fordham 14, Springfield 0.
Bucknell 62, Susquehanna 7.
N. H. State 13, Holy Cross 7.
Penn 1925 19, Cornell 1925 7.
Muhlenberg 15, Albright 7.
Buffalo 0, Rensselaer 0.
Illinois 7, Ohio State 0.
Nebraska 25, Iowa State 3.
Chicago 3, Wisconsin 0.
Michigan 35, Minnesota 0.
Iowa 14, Northwestern 0.
Wabash 3, DePaul 0.
Butler 28, Franklin 0.
Indiana 3, Purdue 0.
Kalamazoo 15, A. A. A. 0.
Case 28, Kenyon 0.
Oberlin 7, Western Reserve 0.
Hiram 0, Otterbein 0.
Kansas State 14, Oklahoma 7.
South Dakota State 7, Creighton 0.
Colorado 10, Colorado A. C. 0.
Oregon 0, Oregon A. C. 0.
Centro 25, Wash. A. C. 0.
Georgia 22, Alabama 0.
Tulane 21, Louisiana State 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard-Yale football battle in this city was the big event of the college football world Saturday, but there were one or two other battles which attracted considerable attention. Lafayette College kept its record clean by easily defeating Lehigh University,

22 to 6. Syracuse University won from Dartmouth College, 14 to 7, a short punt by Capt. J. E. Robertson '23 of Dartmouth figuring largely in Syracuse's victory.

Brown University had a hard-fought game with Colgate University, winning by 7 to 0, while Williams College had an easy time defeating Wesleyan University, 40 to 0. Rutgers College met West Virginia University and won, 17 to 7. A number of the larger colleges, including Pennsylvania State College, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania and University of Pittsburgh, did not play Saturday, as they were preparing for their big games of next Thursday.

SCHAEFER MAKES
WORLD'S RECORD

Defeats Cochran by 400 to 0 and Averages 200 in 18.2 Balkline Billiards Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By running out in two innings, Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, California, set a new world's 18.2 balkline record with an average of 200, and set another record by shutting out his opponent, Welker Cochran, also of San Francisco, California. The score was 400 to 0, Cochran having only one chance to shoot and missing that. Schaefer's remarkable performance consisted of runs of 82 and 318. Coming on top of Cochran's new world's record high run of 384 made Friday, the Saturday score marks the present tournament for the world 18.2 balkline billiard championship as the most notable ever held.

Never before has an opponent, especially of Cochran's rank, been held scoreless in a championship game of balkline. The previous high average was 100 per inning, made by G. B. Sutton, Chicago, Illinois, in a 500-point game. The best record average in a 400-point game was 80, which was equaled twice in last Friday's play.

Despite the brilliant displays of his challengers, W. F. Hoppe of New York, New York, title defender, continues to win. He came from behind Saturday afternoon to defeat Edgemoor Horemans, champion of Belgium, 400 to 187. A first victory in four appearances was won by Sutton in the night game, when he defeated O. C. Morningstar of San Diego, California, 400 to 291.

Schaefer, it practically goes without saying, was in wonderful stroke, and after winning the bank, scored with a fine one-cushion shot across the table. Cochran then missed a difficult, long two-cushion shot, his first and last chance.

On his fourth shot Schaefer grouped the billiards and kept them at the foot of the table for a long period, making only an occasional table-length drive. He faced a difficult liner on the side rail at 172, but doubled the side rail for the carom. He got out of position more than once when nearing the finish but rescued himself by masse and bank shots.

In overtaking Horemans, the undefeated Hoppe made a splendid rally, getting 157 while the Belgian challenger was serving 24. Their innings constituted the longest game of the tournament. Horemans had a good chance to win, but missed a one-cushion shot from a high bridge. The match by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—0 54 12 16 0 2 48 3 22 1 0 0 6 74 6 0 45 88—400. Average 21-1.3. High run—85.

Edgemoor Horemans—0 6 30 5 2 31 8 12 1 3 0 0 74 6 87 75 24—378. Average 21-1.3. High run—87.

When he ran his 237 the second time at the table, Morningstar looked set for a victory over Sutton, but he was able to do practically nothing after that in the 12-inning struggle. In his eighth session, Sutton ran 156.

The match by innings:

G. B. Sutton—18 106 0 31 5 1 4 156 8 29 7 400—400. Average 32-6.12. High run—156.

O. C. Morningstar—0 237 1 10 5 0 0 0 0 38 0—291. Average 24-3.12. High run—237.

Hoppe's third straight victory was over Morningstar Friday night. The champion caught the fashion of high runs and scored one of 282, which would have smashed the old record of 265 if Cochran had not shattered it in the previous match with his 384.

In seven shots he had the balls assembled for nursing and set out on his great display. His long table drives were timed accurately and he showed similar skill in his double drives across table. His run took 43 minutes. The score was 400 to 213 in 9 innings. The match by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—5 16 29 0 282 44 0 24—400. Average 50. High run—282.

O. C. Morningstar—96 3 40 10 7 0 47 1—213. Average 26-5-8. High run—96. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

HUNTER TO VISIT COAST

LOS ANGELES, California—W. I. Hunter, British amateur golf champion, will compete in the California open championship tournament here in January. Hunter will arrive in California about December 15.

ARMY DEFEATS AMHERST

WEST POINT, New York—The United States Military Academy soccer football team defeated Amherst College here Saturday in the final game of the season by a score of 3 to 1.

RUTGERS ELECTS RAUB

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—Howard Raub '24, of Chidwick, New York, tackle on the Rutgers College football team, has been elected captain for next year.

LIVERPOOL NOW
IN FIRST PLACE

Burnley Is Defeated and Drops to Second Position in the First Division Standing of English Association Football League

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE
First Division

Club	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst	Pts
Liverpool	7	7	1	23	13	21
Burnley	9	2	4	35	19	20
Sheffield United	9	2	9	22	20	20
Aston Villa	9	1	6	36	22	19
Manchester City	8	3	4	27	20	19
Huddersfield	7	4	4	24	18	18
Nottingham	6	4	5	18	18	18
Manchester United	7	3	5	24	23	17
Bolton	7	3	5	24	23	17
Newcastle	7	3	5	21	23	17
Preston	6	4	5	22	26	16
Everton	6	4	5	22	25	16
Cardiff	6	4	5	22	25	16
Oldham	5	5	4	14	17	15
Tottenham	5	4	6	23	18	14
Blackburn	4	6	6	21	23	14
Greenock Morton	5	3	7	20	22	13
Sheff. Wednesday	5	3	7	20	22	13
Bradford City	4	4	7	19	23	12
Birmingham	4	3	8	20	25	11
Derby	4	3	8	20	25	11
Stoke	4	3	8	17	27	11
Derby	4	3	8	17	27	11
Clapton	5	4	6	14	16	14
South Shields	4	5	5	11	14	14
Sheff. Wednesday	4	5	5	15	20	14
Greenock Morton	5	3	7	20	22	13
Coventry	5	2	9	16	18	12
Rotherham	4	4	8	11	24	12
Wolverhampton	5	1	9	14	23	11
Sheff. Wednesday	4	3	8	17	27	11
Bristol City	3	3	9	12	28	9
Blackpool	3	1	12	25	7	7

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Club	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	12	3	1	34	14	27
Partick Thistle	12	3	2	29	16	26
Falkirk	8	7	3	23	18	23
Hibernians	8	5	4	28	23	23
Kilmarnock	8	5	3	25	19	21
St. Mirren	6	7	5	31	23	19
Academicals	6	7	5	25	19	18
Greenock	7	5	4	28	23	18
Motherwell	4	7	7	28	23	18
Albion Rovers	7	4	7	24	19	18
Ayr United	7	3	8	23	25	17
Clyde	3	7	12	21	26	17
Kilmarnock	5	4	8	19	22	14
Hearts	3	8	19	23	12	13
Third Lanark	3	6	17	21	26	12
Dundee	3	6	17	21	26	12
Airdrieonians	3	5	10	16	28	11
Queens Park	2	3	15	15	45	7
Clydebank	2	3	15	12	42	7

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Burnley team has been ousted from the top position in the standing of the First Division of the English Association Football League for the first time since it rose to the head on September 24. On Saturday last season's champion side could not do more than draw against Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool, defeating Middlesbrough by a convincing score, ascended from third to first place over Burnley and Sunderland, which have an equal number of points. This is the first time this season that Liverpool has gained the leadership.

The surprise of the day in the Second Division was the sound defeat by 4 goals to 0 of the leading team, Burnley, at the hands of West Ham United. This did not serve to deprive Burnley of the top place, but it enabled West Ham to move up into third position, Notts Forest, now the runner-up, having followed up its midweek draw by another draw against Port Vale.

Goals were comparatively plentiful again in the English League and only 14 out of 44 teams failed to score at least once. The highest score was six goals by Manchester City, the next best being four each by Liverpool and West Ham United.

In the Scottish League, the Glasgow Rangers retain their lead, but have the Celtic and Partick Thistle teams in close attendance. The results:

First

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PETER GRAHAM, R. A.

Reflections on His Career

The name Peter Graham, landscape painter (1834-1921), may mean nothing to many Americans. I do not suppose that a picture by him has ever crossed the Atlantic; but in the history of British art he stands for something, and his career—his early success, his love of the rougher manifestations of nature, his Scots pertinacity, his dogged repetitions of successful themes, his indifference to "new movements," his dislike of publicity, his gentleness and modesty, and the faithfulness of his patrons—are all well worth thinking of.

Such a career as Peter Graham's can, probably, never happen again, and, possibly, it could not have happened in any country but England where the Royal Academy gave (and gives) a cachet to painting, stamped it as fashionable, made the collection of "pictures of the year" a sign-mark of social success, created buyers who "know what they like"—which was usually suggested by something that somebody else had liked and purchased. A "newly rich" liked to say—"Come and see my Peter Graham." Picture buyers, with some glowing exceptions, are quite human and purchase names, not merit. Times have changed. The epic, and Peter Graham was a painter of perpetual epics, has gone out of fashion. The day of the lyric is dawning.

For the past 30 years or so, in the innumerable columns of print describing the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy, few critics troubled themselves to say anything about Peter Graham's pictures of shaggy Highland cattle, in rough Scots weather, with the mist swirling up over the desolate hills. There was nothing to say about them. One picture was like another. Year after year he showed these same shaggy Highland cattle in the same "nasty" Scottish weather as I heard it described by a lady who was standing before a Peter Graham; but she called the Highland cattle "darlings." It was her husband who kept her delaying before the Peter Graham. He was interested, not in the picture as a work of art, but in the scene. He said: "I've tramped hills like that many a time, but I could never get near the cattle. They're timid beasts." Browning was quite right. It is the sight they have seen a hundred times in nature that most people like in a picture.

The public is faithful. The critics might ignore Peter Graham, but thousands and thousands of people—when they saw those Highland Cattle, those Desolate Hills, that Creeping Mist, that Faithful Heather, those Eroded Rocks, those Lashing Waves, those Screaming Gulls—greeted them as old friends. Such pictures belonged to the established order of things, as the Bank of England, the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, the House of Lords, bread sauce with chicken, and line engravings. It was of course the engravings, and afterward the photographs of his pictures that kept the business art of Peter Graham well before the public. There is a certain kind of home visit for old sake's sake, wherein an engraving or a photograph after a picture by Peter Graham—Highland Cattle, Desolate Hills, and Damp Mist—is as integral a part of the furniture of the house as the kitchen dresser. When I take my young friends to the advanced wing of art, those who talk of synthesis, and expressionism, and abstract painting, up to one of these Peter Graham's they are dumb or contemptuous. I do not chide them. They must find out for themselves that life is a larger thing than art, and that love is a greater thing than technique. Love for his Scots' hills, and the shaggy cattle, that roam the heather, and splash in the streams, and the gulls that wheel about the cliffs, and the endless movements of the sea—love for all these native sights Peter Graham had. He became part of them; his small, spare person, we are told, was proof against every kind of weather, and he seemed to enjoy equally Highland storms and sunshine, and he thought nothing of braving the roughest sea.

I quite understand what one of my young friends of the advanced wing meant when, in answer to a devastating question I addressed to him, he said: "As art, Peter Graham doesn't exist. He is a mere camera; he paints what he sees, and his color is as muddy as my boots in America after a week's wear. Anybody can paint such pictures." I replied: "No, they can't. You just try."

I frankly admit that I have not the least desire to own a Peter Graham, perhaps because I am not a Scotsman and shaggy cattle and eroded cliff motives do not appeal to me; but I hold that every painter can but express what is within him. At any rate Peter Graham was true to himself, and never faltered in allegiance to the vision of his own eyes. Many of the young moderns have no vision of their own; they trap the vision of somebody else who seems to offer them a short cut to fame.

But there is something else to say about Peter Graham and his mechanical pictures. They became popular; people wanted them; they wanted the particular Peter Graham brand, as they wanted Alma-Tadema's marble, or Frith's melodrama, or MacWhirter's silver birches, or Orchardson's golden yellow interiors. The public is a great child in art: it wants what it is accustomed to. A time comes in the life of a painter when he has to make the great decision: when he has to decide whether he will be artist or painter; whether he will sit at the feet of nature, or at the feet of the public; whether he will go on learning, or exploit what he has already learned. Many make compromises, but as most

painters are under the necessity of earning a living, the usual way is, when a man has made a success in a manner that is a fair expression of himself, to go on repeating his success. Often he is only half conscious of this decision, and he solaces himself with the reflection that he paints what he loves, and what he can do well. This continues through the generations. The faithfulness of the average public, its desire to possess something it understands, and that has won the approval of others, is inimical to art. Two of the busiest and most popular painters at the present moment in England are Mr. Ambrose McEvoy and Mr. A. J. Munnings. Numbers of wealthy people want in color a portrait of a lovely lady, but McEvoy, and a portrait of a sportsman on his favorite horse in a landscape by Munnings. They want these and nothing else; and these artists, proud of the demand, proceed to supply it. In a quieter way Peter Graham supplies the demand for his Highland Cattle, Gull Haunted Cliffs, and Tumultuous Seas. It is their concern and nobody else's; but the impartial chronicler may wonder how far popularity and the custom of exhibitions delay the real progress of art.

Could Peter Graham have done more than he did for art is a question that cannot be answered. He began splendidly. For obvious reasons I did not see his picture called "A Spate in the Highlands," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1866, but every one I have spoken to who did see this picture recalls it with enthusiasm. The Times, in its notice of the exhibition, referred to this work as "the most impressive landscape of the year." In 1869 he showed "On the Way to the Cattle Tryst," the pioneer of his Highland Cattle pictures—and that is all the story.

His first picture shown in 1855 was a figure subject, and he might have remained a figure painter, but in 1859 a visit to Desdieu so impressed him with the beauty of nature, wild nature, that he began to make pencil studies of trees, rocks and heather, with Pre-Raphaelite accuracy, and so merged into a landscape painter. He helped to make landscapes popular, the photographic not the temperamental variety. He cared nothing about art for art's sake, nor paint for paint's sake, nor quality of paint: he just painted what he saw and loved—profitably.

He loved nature. That may be gladly said of him. He loved, and rather rare nowadays—he treated nature with reverence, as if walking on holy ground, rough but sacred.

AUTUMN SALON IS DISAPPOINTING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The opening of the Salon d'Automne is one of the great Paris events of the artistic year. The salon has, however, lost that character of unorthodoxy which distinguished it from the spring exhibitions. The descendants of the Impressionists have become conventional. There are few eccentricities. Painting in France has been classified and arranged. There is nothing in the new salon to excite attention on the ground of its novelty. After the stirring and striving, the period of new movements, the search for fresh methods, there has come a soberer time, a time of consolidation, of imitation. Certainly the Salon d'Automne is a comprehensive collection of contemporary art. There are, of course, some notable figures who are not represented here—such as Derain, Matisse, Picasso, Braque, and Vlaminck—but nevertheless a really good idea of modern French painting can be obtained in the Grand Palais.

There are as usual some retrospective exhibitions. One is of the lithographic work of Daumier. Daumier is only just now being recognized for the great artist that he is—one of the supreme French artists. His paintings have such a boldness and a sureness of coloring that one can only wonder why he has not hitherto been placed upon the highest of pedestals. Here, however, it is his work in caricature that is recalled, and a number of unpublished lithographs are brought together. As for the retrospective of Callebote, it is only mildly interesting. He was hardly among the great Impressionists though he was sympathetic toward them. His taste and his qualities were excellent, without being of such a character as to make him a great personality.

To give an adequate account of the Autumn Salon in restricted space is of course impossible, since as usual the number of canvases runs into thousands. But some of the more striking features may be noted. There is a room devoted to the Russian painters. One turns first to the strong vivid work of Soudeikine, who is a remarkable colorist. Here are some of the maquettes of those wonderful décors for the Chauve-Souris Theatre which had such success at Paris last season. Larionoff is luminous, and the contributions of Contchikova are excellent. There is an expressive portrait of a child by Gerasimov. The décor of Benoit for Stravinsky ballet are also here. It is a room which is flooded with color.

Dunoyer de Segonzac seems to improve and to become surer of his métier. Always extremely sober, he is now more so than ever. He is certainly one of the leaders of the newer school. Marchand has a splendid "Maternité," which displays his talent at its best. The sea pieces of Lespinasse are notable. Laprade is refined and subtle. Othon Friesz, with his extraordinary virtuosity and originality, stands out conspicuously. Then there are the delicate works of Dufy.

Among the women painters are



"A Girl With a Cat," from a pastel by Jean Baptiste Perronneau

PERRONNEAU A GREAT PASTELIST

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The pastel is as much a part of eighteenth-century life as the powder puff, wig and lace. It was in the early seventeenth century that the true pastel found its way to Paris in the satchel of a lady amateur. True, before then colored chalk had been used by Holbein and Droumouster, but only in two colors. Watteau indeed used three hues in some of the drawings but he never saw the true pastel in use in France. Coming as it did from Italy, dressed as it were in Italian clothes, with an Italian tongue, it said Italian things in an Italian way, and was altogether a foreign medium in the hands of the French, until the great Quentin de la Tour came along and through it spoke pure French. So closely is this master's name associated with pastel drawing that it was not so long ago that every good pastel portrait of the eighteenth century was attributed to him; but recent study has disclosed that he had several contemporaries of no mean stature.

The chief of these is Jean Baptiste Perronneau. That rich storehouse of eighteenth-century French art, the Wallace collection, does not possess an example of the work of either of these rivals, and now by the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen we are to have at the National Gallery a pastel portrait by Perronneau, the first work of this rare master to find its way into our national collections. Fine pastel drawings of his are rare because most devotees to the art experimented upon their drawings in trying to find a fixative to protect their ephemeral surfaces from destruction; and too often the drawings succumbed to the rigors of treatment. La Tour himself is known to have destroyed a great number in this way, and it was not until 1780 that one Lortot discovered a fixative for pastel. The secret was bought from him by Louis XVI and made known to all who desired to use it.

The glory of the pastels lies in the bloom, the quivering lightness of touch, and its quick, luminous delicacy. The most permanent of mediums, it never darkens, as oil, nor fades, like water color. Perronneau, an engraver, appeared on the horizon of French pastel art in 1746, when he was admitted to the Académie des Beaux Arts. Little of his intimate history is known to us. From his drawings we gather most of his sitters to be among the well-to-do middle classes, a serious drawback to a painter in those days, for a sneering critic, regardless of the quality of Perronneau's work, asks why they are hung at all. "What are they? They are nobodies." Now and again, however, a sparkling prince or princess breaks the genial circle of "sisters, aunts and cousins." He seems to have started working in pastel six years before his debut in Paris, and in spite of the contempt in which pastel was held by the Académie officials, he arrived at a bond. That the doors might swing open the easier for a pastelist, Perronneau was required to paint two "portraits of reception" in oils before his full admittance to the

Académie. He took seven years to do them, but used his right to exhibit his pastels at the Salon from the start. Every year the number of his exhibits increased until, in 1750, 15 portraits were shown. Of these one was the famous "Mlle. — with Little Cat," now in the Louvre and similar in subject to the drawing just presented to the National Gallery which was formerly in the collection of Lady Dorothy Neville, signed and dated 1743.

But the chef d'œuvre of 1750 was Perronneau's portrait of La Tour. It is often said that La Tour, jealous of his young rival, persuaded him to do this portrait, so that he might exhibit one of his own of himself alongside, to the discredit of Perronneau. There is no real evidence of this meanness of La Tour, though the brilliance of Perronneau led Diderot and others to weave fantastic stories, in the manner of the day, regarding the relations between these two eminent portraitists. In 1753 the Académie, still lacking the portraits without which the artist could not proceed to the full degree of "painter to the King," accepted Perronneau's excuse, and gave him six months' grace. This time he kept his promise, as the Louvre today bears witness, in the portraits of "Oudry and Adam the Elder."

He was now acclaimed and enjoyed the sweets of success. Eminent people began to sit for him and even signed his marriage register. His love of wandering, however, would not allow him to remain long in one place. Even in Paris he changed his street so frequently that at each salon he exhibited from a new address. In 1756 he went to Bordeaux, where to this day many of his finest pastels are to be found. The following year portraits of Cochin and the poet Robbé de Beauveset occupied him, the latter writing to his uncle at this time: "Ah, my dear uncle, what a cruel thing to be a lay figure. This Perronneau demanded yesterday of my complacency that I should saddle myself with the silk cassock of M. Cochin who, during the time, was at the wedding of Mad. Joubert, to which, by the way, I had not been asked; he demanded, I say, that I should hold the left arm out, a pencil holder between thumb and forefinger, and that I should so remain in this attitude the entire day. Never Spartan pushed patience so far." The wagwag poet, however, suffered himself yet again to be "fatigued cruelly" in doing the work of a basket manikin. He writes: "The frame and glass are, I think, a matter of 30 or 36 livres; it is not right that Perronneau's pocket should be drawn upon for them. I shall make him some advance."

These are almost the only contemporary references to Perronneau, a brilliant man, always eclipsed by La Tour, the more popular. In 1759 he wandered to Lyons, Italy and England, and a little later obscurity befell his name. A large number of unnamed and unsigned works exist, the authenticity of which will always be the subject of controversy and speculation. His art and reputation went down with those of La Tour and Chardin in the mighty flood of the Revolution. But he has come into his own again; for though considered not to be the peer of La Tour he has many exquisite and delicate qualities. La Tour has not, making him more an artist's pastelist than the great favorite of princes.

DE LASZLO

Special Exhibition of His Portraits
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In honor of the Disarmament Conference and the important guests now in Washington the Corcoran Gallery of Art announces a special loan exhibition of portraits of noted statesmen by Philip de Laszlo, celebrated European artist, already well known in America. The new display opened, Saturday, November 13, and will continue indefinitely for a few weeks, at least, to be followed by the great biennial at the Corcoran.

The de Laszlo pictures include the President and Mrs. Harding, painted the past summer; the Secretary of State, General Pershing, the Right Honorable Lord Lee of Fareham, P. C., G. B. E., K. C. B., who is First Lord of the Admiralty and now in Washington with the British delegation; the Hon. William R. Castle Jr., acting chief of the division of western European affairs of the State Department; the Hon. Elihu Root, and a "Portrait of an Indian," unnamed but very interesting in its oriental type, undoubtedly a notable of India.

This interesting exhibit, well arranged in the Corcoran Gallery, on the same street, Seventeenth, but a block away from the Pan-American, where the great Conference is in session, will be enjoyed by the many visitors in Washington, who are already flocking in great numbers each day to the Corcoran.

The pictures, which are all life size, that of the President being a seated three-quarter length, are painted in the brilliant style which has made de Laszlo so rapidly famous in America. In his delineation of the President, which presents the serious expression, full face, from the right side, the artist has kept in mind the high destiny of Harding, and comments thus: "What I wish to say about President Harding is that his fate put him in one of the most exalted positions in a time when opportunity is given to him to make great history to the good of mankind, and I feel he will take his great opportunity and will do so—he is a wise man surrounded by worthy advisers." The picture is framed in a dark blue, relieved with gold, chosen by the painter. It will hang in the White House.

The Secretary of State is shown in a bust, the subject presented in a white summer coat, with the background of the picture a light gray. The artist likes this work very much. He confessed, "I should have liked to do the President in the same way but the white coat would have been a little too informal." Then he added, "It is very difficult to paint gray on gray, to show the whole in that silvery color. Even the background is gray. Is it not a beautiful silver? It is much more difficult than with a dark background. It means much more subtlety, but it is the kind of painting I like."

Of his portrait of Pershing, which represents the general as a three-quarter length standing pose, with field glasses in hand, de Laszlo says: "I painted him as if he were in the field, in action, with a restless background. You feel that he is in battle. It will be hung in the town hall in Philadelphia." Then looking at Elihu Root, a standing three-quarter length portrait, which has been acclaimed one of de Laszlo's best productions, the artist explained, "In Elihu Root I painted the wise statesman. You feel the different character—the quiet statesman." This picture belongs to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Lord Lee's portrait, a profile half length, is universally admired, and as it is the first time that it has been shown in Washington and the distinguished subject is now among the capital's noted visitors with the British delegation, it is of special interest to the public.

This European painter, who is properly Count Philip Alexius Laszlo de Lombos, having been ennobled by hereditary title in 1912, is the possessor of many distinguishing honors from Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Holland and other countries. He married in Dublin and lives in London. Mr. de Laszlo, as he prefers to be called in democratic America, has painted many royalties and members of the nobility, and for the portrait of Pope Leo XIII he was awarded a gold medal at Paris in 1900.

Besides the portraits of this exhibition, de Laszlo has portrayed other well-known Americans, among them the Hon. Robert Lansing, for the State Department; Mrs. Newbold Noyes, Mrs. Howard King Carley, Mrs. Marshall Field, Oscar Fenlay, Mrs.

Edward B. McLean and her children, and a portrait group of the family of the Hon. Francis Garvan, former custodian of alien property, painted at "Roslyn House," Roslyn, Long Island.

Of his stay in America, Mr. de Laszlo affirmed, when returning to England in the summer, "I am leaving with the most wonderful experience, beautiful memories of this hospitable country. I intended to stay six weeks, and will have been here instead, four months. What interested me most and gave me great pleasure, was to see how much art has been developed for art's sake, how largely the people take interest in art of all kinds, which so wonderfully manifests itself in the present architecture."

"Great pleasure lies before me in London, where my family is awaiting me, and our new permanent home, which I have built to my own taste. . . . Mr. de Laszlo also expressed his intention to return to America in the fall, as he mentioned several notable Americans he wished to portray, among them Thomas Edison. In a previous visit, about 1907, de Laszlo painted a three-quarter length of Roosevelt seated. The picture has the colonel's alert, grave look, as he sits, in riding costume, crop in hand, thoughtful but aware, and ready to spring up at any moment."

SIR JOHN AND LADY LAVERY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The fashionable world is agog. Sir John Lavery, the best-known English painter at home and abroad, is showing pictures of foreign and English scenery at the Alpine Club. In his earlier days he was known as one of the leaders of the Glasgow school and is now a full R. A. Most foreign public galleries have specimens of his work. Lady Lavery is a surprise. She does not accept the ruling of the wife of the great tenor who said: "La femme de Jean de Reské ne chante pas," and shows by her exhibition that there is no reason why she should. She has obviously worked hard. Much harder than one would expect of a fashionable lady of society. And the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has written the foreword to the catalogue. So what more can one want in an afternoon's entertainment?

This foreword, very ably written, is like most others, a nuisance. It attempts to bias the mind to such an extent that free honest judgment is almost impossible because of the temptation to find faults in Sir John Lavery's work which Mr. Churchill (a pupil of his) says are not there. The landscapes painted in Monte Carlo, Tangiers, Edinburgh, North Berwick and Killarney, are brilliant in technique, easy and masterful, but they betray a limitation which has hitherto only been associated with recent portraits from Sir John's brush. We are assured in the foreword that Sir John paints "with his eye on the object, never touching a landscape in his studio." This method in impressionism jinks in our minds several paintings with the work of Manet or Renoir, and we feel happy and grateful that the painter can so often thereby give us the "coy transience of an effect" with such swiftness and directness. But in this kind of statement which makes us look for something which will disprove it. And it is to be found in the most important painting here, "The River at Maidenhead." This is something more than the impressions of the Riviera and Morocco. It is carried further. There is more care, precision, finish and all those qualities which cannot be associated with entire out-of-doors painting.

Telephone:—
Central
7537

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK

26 King Street, St. James'
LONDON, S. W.

THE RAEBURN GALLERY

Telegraphic and Cable Address:
"COLLECTIVE, PICCY, LONDON"

**SELECTED
PICTURES**

EARLY ENGLISH. BARBIZON
DUTCH.

HENRY J. BROWN

LATE
WM. LAWSON PEACOCK & CO.
46 DUNDEE ST., LONDON, S. W. 1

S. B. Burney.

Antiques, Works of Art,
Interior Decoration.

A Great Ormond Street,
Queen Sq., London, W. C. 1.
TELEPHONE MUSEUM 0068.

W. J. Gardner Co.

PICTURE SHOP

Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water
Colors, Mezzotints, Carbons, Gravures,
Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing,
Zine Mirrors.

498 Boylston Street, Boston

Scott & Fowles

**ART
GALLERIES**

667 Fifth Avenue
between 52nd and 53rd Streets
NEW YORK CITY

Paintings by —

English Masters of the
17th and 18th Centuries
and Dutch Masters of the
17th Century.

THE HOME FORUM

London Town-Scenery

"The great misfortune of London, to the eye (it is true that this remark applies much less to the City), is the want of elevation," writes Henry James. "There is no architectural impression without a certain degree of height, and the London street-vista has none of that sort of pride."

"All the same, if there be not the intention, there is at least the accident of style, which, if one looks at it in a friendly way, appears to proceed from three sources. One of these is simply the general greatness, and the manner in which that makes a difference for the better in any particular spot, so that though you may often perceive yourself to be in a shabby corner it never occurs to you that this is the end of it. Another is the atmosphere, with its magnificent mystifications, which flatters and superfluous, makes everything brown, rich, dim, vague, magnifies distances and minimizes details, confirms the inference of vastness by suggesting that, as the great city makes everything, it makes its own system of weather and its own optical laws. The last is the congregation of the parks, which constitute an ornament not elsewhere to be matched and give the place a superiority that none of its uglinesses overcome. They spread themselves with such a luxury of space in the center of the town that they form a part of the impression of any walk, of almost any view, and, with an audacity altogether their own, make a pastoral landscape under the smoky sky. There is no need of the rich London climate that is not becoming to them—I have seen them look delightfully romantic, like parks in novels, in the wettest winter—and there is scarcely a mood of the appreciative resident to which they have not something to say. The high things of London, which here and there peep over them, only make the spaces vaster by reminding you that you are after all not in Kent or Yorkshire; and these things, whatever they be, rows of 'eligible' dwellings, towers of churches, domes of institutions, take such an effective gray-blue tint that a clever watercolorist would seem to have put them in for pictorial reasons."

"The view from the bridge over the Serpentine has an extraordinary nobleness, and it had often seemed to me that the Londoner twitted with his own standard may point to it with every confidence. In all the town-scenery of Europe there can be few things so fine; the only reproach it is open to is that it begs the question by seeming—in spite of its being the pride of five millions of people—not to belong to a town at all. The towers of Notre Dame, as they rise, in Paris, from the island that divides the Seine, present themselves no more impress-



"Surf Along the Maine Coast," from the water color by S. Wingate Woodward

Holmes and Edward Bok, the Boy

He arrived in Boston on Sunday evening; and the first thing he did was to despatch a note by messenger, to Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes, announcing the important fact that he was there, and what his errand was, and asking whether he might come up and see Doctor Holmes any time the next day. Edward naively told him that he could come as early as Doctor Holmes liked—by breakfast-time, he was assured, as Edward was all alone! Doctor Holmes's amusement at this ingenious note may be imagined.

Within the hour the boy brought back this answer:

My Dear Boy:
I shall certainly look for you tomorrow morning at eight o'clock to have a piece of pie with me. That is real New England, you know.
Very cordially yours,
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Edward was there at eight o'clock. Strictly speaking, he was there at seven-thirty, and found the author already at his desk in that room overlooking the Charles River, which he learned in after years to know better. "Well," was the cheery greeting, "you couldn't wait until eight for your breakfast, could you? Neither could I when I was a boy. I used to have my breakfast at seven, and then telling the boy all about his boyhood, the cheery poet led him to the dining-room, and for the first time he breakfasted away from home and ate pie—and that with 'The Autocrat' at his own breakfast-table!"

A cozier time no boy could have had. Just the two were there, and the smiling face that looked out over the plates and cups gave the boy courage to tell all that this trip was going to mean to him.

"And you have come on just to see us, have you?" chuckled the poet. "Now, tell me, what good do you think you will get out of it?"

He was told what the idea was: that every successful man had something to tell a boy, that would be likely to help him, and that Edward wanted to see the men who had written the books that people enjoyed. Doctor Holmes could not conceal his amusement at all this. . . .

"And now do you know," smilingly said the poet, "about the Charles River here?" as they returned to his study and stood before the large bay window. "I love this river," he said. "Yes, I love it," he repeated; "love it in summer or in winter." And then he was quiet for a minute or so.

Edward asked him which of his poems were his favorites.

"Well," he said musingly, "I think 'The Chambered Nautilus' is my most finished piece of work, and I suppose it is my favorite. But there are also 'The Voiceless,' 'My Aviary,' written at this window, 'The Battle of Bunker Hill,' and 'Dorothy Q.' written to the portrait of my great-grandmother which you see on the wall there. All these I have a liking for, and when I speak of the poems I like best there are two others that ought to be included—'The Silent Melody' and 'The Last Leaf.' I think these are among my best."

"What is the history of 'The Chambered Nautilus'?" Edward asked. "It has none," came the reply. "I wrote it. So, too, did 'The One-Hoss Shay.' That was one of those random conceptions that gallop through the brain, and that you catch by the bridle. I caught it and reined it. That is all."

Just then a maid brought in a parcel, and as Doctor Holmes opened it

on his desk he smiled over at the boy and said:

"Well, I declare, if you haven't come just at the right time. See those little books? Aren't they wee?" and he handed the boy a set of three little books, six inches by four in size, beautifully bound in half leather. They were his "Autocrat" in one volume, and his better-known poems in two volumes.

"This is a little fancy of mine," he said. "My publishers, to please me, have gotten out this tiny wee set. And here," as he counted the little sets, "they have sent me six sets. Are they not exquisite little things?" and he fondled them with loving glee. "Lucky, too, for me that they should happen to come now, for I have been wondering what I could give you as a souvenir of your visit to me, and here it is, sure enough! My publishers must have guessed you were here and my mind at the same time. Now, if you would like it, you shall carry home one of these little sets, and I'll just write a piece from one of my poems and your name on the flyleaf of each volume. You say you like that little verse:

"A few can touch the magic string,"
Then I'll write those four lines in this volume." And he did.

As each little volume went under the poet's pen Edward said, as his heart swelled in gratitude:

"Doctor Holmes, you are a man of the rarest sort to be so good to a boy."

The pen stopped, the poet looked out on the Charles a moment, and then, turning to the boy, he said:

"No, my boy, I am not; but it does an old man's heart good to hear you say it."

As he wiped his gold pen with its swan-quill holder, and laid it down, he said:

"That's the pen with which I wrote 'Elsie Venner' and the 'Autocrat' papers. I try to take care of it."

"You say you are going from me over to see Longfellow?" he continued, as he reached out once more for a pen. "Well, then, would you mind if I gave you a letter for him? I have something to send him."

Sly but kindly old gentleman! "Something" he had to send Longfellow was Edward himself, although the boy did not see through the subterfuge at that time.

"And now, if you are going, I'll walk along with you if you don't mind, for I'm going down to Park Street to thank my publishers for these little books, and that lies along your way to the Cambridge car."

As the two walked along Beacon Street, Doctor Holmes pointed out the residences where lived people of interest, and when they reached the Public Garden he said:

"You must come over in the spring some time, and see the tulips and croci and hyacinths here. They are so beautiful."

"Now, here is your car," he said as he hailed a coming horse-car. "Before you go back you must come and see me and tell me all the people you have seen; will you? I should like to hear about them. I may not have more books coming in, but I might have a very good-looking photograph of a very old-looking little man," he said as his eyes twinkled. "Give my love to Longfellow when you see him, and don't forget to give him my letter, you know. It is about a very important matter."

And when the boy had ridden a mile or so with his fare in his hand he held it out to the conductor, who grinned and said:

"That's all right. Doctor Holmes paid me your fare, and I'm going to keep that nickel if I lose my job for it."—"The Americanization of Edward Bok, An Autobiography."

The White Masses of the Atlantic

To spend spring anywhere but in New England and New England by the sea, for the breath of the sea mingling in the most entrancing way with that lilac fragrance, is an inexcusable mistake.

I remembered days when I had seen the wild Atlantic rage against the grey or tawny coastline of Maine and Massachusetts, flinging its white masses an unbelievable height into the air, with a volume of sound that reached miles inward. I remembered days of unimagined blue and opal, with green islands lying far out in the unruffled waters and white-winged sloops and schooners floating idly on their reflections. I remembered the broad sandy beaches on which the waves lapped softly, and curved bays made picturesque with the colorful life that crowded the old wharves—"Old Seaport Towns of New England," by Hildegard Hawthorne.

Mr. Warrington Loved a Play

With all the passion of his heart Mr. Warrington loved a play. He had never enjoyed this amusement in Virginia, and only once or twice at Quebec, when he visited Canada; and when he came to London, where the two houses were in their full glory, I believe he thought he never could have enough of the delightful entertainment. Anything he liked himself, he naturally wished to share amongst his companions. No wonder that he was eager to take his friends to the theatre, and we may be sure our young country folks were not unwilling. Shall it be Drury Lane or Covent Garden, ladies? There was Garrick and Shakespeare at Drury Lane. Well, will it be believed, the ladies wanted to hear the famous new author whose piece was being played at Covent Garden?

At this time a star of genius had arisen, and was blazing with quite a Voltaire brilliancy. The great Mr. John Home, of Scotland, had produced a tragedy, than which, since the days of the ancients, there had been nothing more classical and elegant. What had Garrick meant by refusing such a masterpiece for his theatre? Say what you will about Shakespeare; in the works of that undoubted great poet (who had begun to grow vastly more popular in England since Monsieur Voltaire attacked him), there were many barbarisms that could not but shock a polite auditor; whereas Mr. Home, the modern author, knew how to be refined. . . . Besides, Mr. Home's performances had been admired in quarters so high, and by personages whose taste was known to be as elevated as their rank, that all Britons could not but join in the plaudits for which august hands had given the signal. Such, it was said, was the opinion of the very best company, in the coffee-houses, and amongst the wits about town. Why, the famous Mr. Gray, of Cambridge, said there had not been for a hundred years any dramatic dialogue of such a true style, and as for the poet's native capital of Edinburgh, where the piece was first brought out, it was even said that the triumphant Scots called out from the pit (in their dialogue), "Where's Wully Shakespeare, noo?"—Thackeray, "The Virginians."

The mountains they are silent folk
They stand afar—alone, . . .
Each bears him in his ordered place
As soldiers do, and bold and high
They fold their forests round their feet
And bolster up the sky.

—Hamlin Garland.

The Mountains

The mountains they are silent folk
They stand afar—alone, . . .
Each bears him in his ordered place
As soldiers do, and bold and high
They fold their forests round their feet
And bolster up the sky.

—Hamlin Garland.

Discrimination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest blessings which an understanding of Christian Science is bringing to mankind is the power of true discrimination. The prophet Isaiah said, "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!" In other words, the prophet foretold unhappiness for those who could not differentiate between good and the false claim of evil masquerading as good, between light and darkness parading as light, between sweetness and true spirituality and the seductiveness of the carnal mind; and who were therefore involved in confusion and uncertainty.

The ability to discriminate between what is true and what is not true cannot be possessed by one who has not in some degree glimpsed the spiritual truth of the perfection of God and His creation; of Principle and its idea. Until this truth comes to him he may all unconsciously put darkness for light and light for darkness, evil for good and good for evil, bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter. Thus, healing power is attributed to matter, or to the manipulation of the human mind, and it is believed that this so-called mind can be used beneficially as well as detrimentally. In like manner the exercise of true spiritual discernment in the prayer of faith, or understanding, on behalf of one who is ill, and which the Apostle James said would heal the sick, may be considered negligence, because matter or the human mind has not been resorted to as a means of recovery; and so at every turn there is confusion and lack of discrimination, resulting from the continual substitution of darkness for light and light for darkness.

One of the very evident characteristics of Christ Jesus was his power of discrimination. He never confused issues; was never for one moment deceived by the machinations of the carnal mind, and he once warned his disciples to beware of those who would come to them like wolves in sheep's clothing. He perceived that victory over evil would never be attained by mankind until men learned to discriminate between the true and the false. Thus the Pharisees' claim to goodness, which no doubt may have deceived the credulous public to some extent, he swept aside as hypocrisy, exposing their self-centered lives for what they were. When the young man spoke to him as "Good Master," he replied, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." He refused to accept the imposition of mere human goodness, turning the young man's thought to the fact that whatever he, Christ Jesus, manifested of goodness was due to the fact that he reflected divine Principle, God. This discrimination enabled him also to detect sin and disease for what they were, as false beliefs of the carnal mind, and to dismiss them with a word. His absolute refusal to call evil good and good evil gave him dominion over all the claims of the flesh.

On page 302 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "My students are expected to know the teaching of Christian Science sufficiently to discriminate between error and Truth, thus sparing their teacher a task and themselves the temptation to be misled." Indeed the demonstration of Christian Science requires this ability to differentiate scientifically between error and Truth, for until the latter is perceived, and the former is known to be merely the outcome of a false material sense, one has no basis to work from. It was prophesied of the Master that he would know how to refuse evil and choose the good. This, of course, was due to the fact that he knew God, Principle, scientifically. It was his ability to say, "As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father," that enabled him instantly to detect that which was unlike God and to destroy its false claim to existence.

Spiritual discernment alone is capable of true discrimination. In the first chapter of Genesis we read that God created a firmament to divide the waters from the waters, and on page 586 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy defines firmament thus: "FIRMAMENT. Spiritual understanding; the scientific line of demarcation between Truth and error, between Spirit and so-called matter." It is this firmament, or spiritual understanding, which enables one to discriminate between that which is true and that which is false; between the present reality of spiritual good and the false claims of matter. Thus one is able to distinguish between the intuitions of spiritual sense, which heal and save, and the suppositional suggestions of the carnal mind which would drag him down to the level of materiality, and in times of sickness and distress is able to turn directly to God, the source of all good, for help and succor, and to prove that God is indeed his refuge and strength, and a very present help in trouble. When an individual learns how to refuse the evil and choose the good, even as did Christ Jesus, he is saved much suffering and disappointment, for when any problem confronts him his first resort is to infinite Mind, supreme intelligence, all-embracing Love, and to the extent that he refuses to substitute darkness for light and light for darkness by attributing healing power to that which is de-

void of intelligence, he gains the victory.

The confusion which has existed in the human mind with regard to the nature of good and evil has been the cause of much mystification and uncertainty, causing people to turn in their extremity to that wherein there is no help. Christian Science comes to clear up this confusion by confirming the truth which Christ Jesus revealed, that good alone is real and eternal, because God, Mind, who is the source of all good, is infinite and supreme; and that evil is only the lie about good, which can be silenced directly it is detected for what it is, and faced by the unalterable spiritual fact.

It is only as we attribute power to evil that it seems to have any power over us. Therefore an important step toward gaining the victory over evil, with all its woes, lies in attaining that power of discrimination which spiritual perception imparts, and which is the inevitable outcome of an understanding of Christian Science.

The Road From Simla

Following the Himalayan-Thibet Road from Simla, the traveler comes to the higher Himalayas, one of the most delightful regions on the face of the globe. Warm green valleys, all sunshine and soft air and flowers and bird songs, sweep upward with astounding abruptness to great forests of pines and deodars swathed in moss and fern where cloud wreaths chase each other in the high wind and the edelweiss hides among the rocks; and up and up to giant glaciers and ice-bound peaks that pierce the very sky. Once enthralled by the spirit of the Himalaya Mountains you will hardly escape, for it is the spirit of enormous distances, tremendous heights, and terrific depths; the spirit of loud laughter of mountain torrent and the solemn stillness of densest woodland, of damp earth smells, of black, impenetrable shadow and blinding, blinding light; the spirit of glorious colour on plant and bird and beast, on rock and cloud and snow.—"Kipling's India," Arley Munson.

Under the Greenwood Tree

In somer when the shawes be sheyne
And leves be large and long,
Hit is full merry in feyre foreste
To here the foulis sing.

To se the dew draw to the dale
And leve the hilles hee,
And shadow him as in the leves grene
Under the greenwood tree.
—Anonymous.

To-day
Eternity is today.—Richard Jefferies.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Over sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, still cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (same paper and size as cloth edition)	7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	\$3.50
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	\$3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of a manuscript is desired, it must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$5.00
Three Months . . . \$3.00 One Month . . . \$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 911-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Howe Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 302A Commerce Bldg.
Kansas City, 1512 Commercial Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Johna Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

A Poem of Ancient Egypt

The earliest known example of poetry exhibiting rigid strophic structure and all the conscious artificialities of literary art, is a remarkable hymn to Sesostris III [1887-1849 B.C.?] written during that king's lifetime. Of the six strophes, the one following may serve to illustrate its character and structure:

Twice great is the king of his city,
above a million arms; as for other
rulers of men, they are but common folk.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a dyke, damming
the stream in its water flood.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a cool lodge, letting
every man repose unto full daylight.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a bulwark, with
walls built of sharp stones of Kesem.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a place of refuge,
excluding the marauder.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were an asylum, shielding
the terrified from his foe.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a shade, the cool
vegetation of the flood in the season of harvest.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a corner warm
and dry in time of winter.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were a rock barring
the blast in time of tempest.

Twice great is the king of his city:
he is as it were Sekhmet, to foes
who tread upon his boundary.
—A History of Egypt, James Henry Breasted.

Achievement

There is no great achievement that is not the result of working and waiting.—J. G. Holland

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Milch Cow, the Dumping Ground, and the Philanthropist

THERE is an old saying that circumstances alter cases. That is the only basis upon which it seems possible to account for the philanthropist's interest in China. For the philanthropist will have it that it is the good of China he always has in his mind's eye. It is true that it is at times difficult to reconcile this morality with his actions. But that is perhaps merely because his morality, like Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, is peculiar. He tells you that it is his interest in China which alone prevents that country from becoming totally disorganized. But when you come to remember that the Chinese got on tolerably well during all those centuries before he was given to be her guide, philosopher, and friend, you are sometimes left wondering whether he has been such an asset in the well-being of the country as he imagines, and whether it may not be that his self-satisfied pouring of very new wine into very old bottles may possibly prove to be one of the very reasons of China's undoing.

The Chinese have a philosophy of their own. It may not be so advanced as the pragmatism of the schools, nor so uplifting as that of the money markets. But it is the result of many centuries of experience, and in some particulars, such as its dislike of minding your neighbor's business and of its want of appreciation of war, it seems tolerably sound. But the Western statesman shakes his head dubiously over it. He declares that his country has merchandise to sell, that China has need of this merchandise, and therefore it is for China's own good that the door should be opened very wide indeed. It is quite true that in this he differs from his colleague in the East. But then, through all the ages, doctors have disagreed. The Eastern statesman is of opinion that the door should only be on the jar. Sufficiently open to enable his merchants to dump their goods within, but not wide enough to enable the merchants of other nations, by scuffling, to dump their goods too. The Far East for the Far Easterner is his motto, meaning, of course, the Far East for the Easterner of one particular locality. We are men, he says, of the same color and of like passions, and think how well we should get on together if the white-faced Westerner kept on his own side of the world. Still, one cannot help remembering that it was only during the first part of the walk that the oysters got on so capitably with the Walrus and the Carpenter.

The philosophic philanthropist has, however, a formula for getting round all these difficulties. Being something of a student, he has discovered that there was a moment that China, like Romulus and Remus, built a wall around herself. This provides him with the formula of the "Great Wall." Why, of course, he says, it would be improper to lay hands on the ancient Empire of the Yellow Emperor. We would not dream of such a thing. We will merely open all the gates wide, so as to save us from the disastrous fate of Remus in clambering over the walls of Rome, and then all the merchandise of the West, the cotton of Alabama, the cutlery of Sheffield, and the silks of Lyons can go into China, entirely for the good of the country, and make the Chinese entirely happy. In this way too, we shall be prevented from competing or interfering with the worthy projects of our friends further east. Are there not two provinces, Manchuria and Mongolia, extending over no less than 1,436,000 square miles, and inhabited by 14,000,000 of people where they can go, and build railways and sell opium and teach the heathen Chinese how to be thoroughly advanced? It is quite true that, to take Manchuria alone, it has been a Chinese possession since the time of the Norman Conquest, that is to say, since the time when the Normans relieved the Saxons of their English lands, and centuries before the Englishman, the Frenchman, and the Spaniard brought fire-water, the Inquisition, and Negro slavery into the Americas, all by way of civilizing the unsophisticated red man and the uncultivated Aztec and Inca. But then you see, he says, Manchuria and Mongolia are without the Great Wall; and if the Chinese were so improvident as not to build a wall around these how can we be blamed for failing to respect our neighbor's landmark when it does not exist?

Certainly, if the formula gets accepted and the company promoters and the prospectors shake hands across the Great Wall, it will be a great day for China. The Chinese already know something of the philanthropy of the company promoter. He builds a railway, for instance in China, as he explains, for a little profit to himself, but to the great benefit of the country. Now this, says the unresponsive Chinaman, Chinamen are always unresponsive, is how he has been known to do it. First, he insists that the flotation money shall be deposited in his banks for him to play with. Second, he underwrites the project at his own figure and puts it on the market at his own figure, the difference may be a paltry eight or ten per cent which goes into his pocket. Third, he bargains that all receipts and costs of operation shall be deposited in his banks. Fourth, he comes to the conclusion that a quarter of one per cent will be a reasonable charge for the various services he may render. Fifth, he reserves to himself the right to nominate the auditors and chief engineer. Sixth, he stipulates that all building material and equipment shall be purchased in his country, and, seventh, he retains the right to make all these purchases of material and equipment. Is it any wonder that the Chinese should have come to regard their financial freedom as an even greater necessity than the recognition of their political and territorial rights?

The action of the President of the United States in calling the Conference for the limitation of arms, in Washington, has set a higher standard of morality for the nations, and placed them at their own bar to answer for this. The responsibilities of peace will, however,

prove to them no less than the responsibilities of war. This, surely, is not the moment for the admission that their statesmanship is so feeble and their morality so adaptable that they are prepared to make the weakness of China the excuse for reducing her to the position of a milch cow in a dumping ground for philanthropic reasons. If they are, then let them remember that saying of the sage, Lao Tzu, when, speaking of the philanthropists of the era of the Yellow Emperor, he said, "Is not their shamefulness shameless indeed?" In such circumstances it is not difficult to realize that the opportunity presented to the Conference is not only incalculable, that it is unique.

The Dyer Bill Indorsed

SO FAR as the fact may be established in advance with any degree of finality, the constitutionality of the proposed anti-lynching law, so called, has been determined by the Attorney-General of the United States. At least this is the assertion of the proponents of the measure in the House of Representatives, in the absence of the filing, in support of the bill, of a formal opinion by the chief law officer of the Department of Justice. The Dyer Bill, to give it the name of its author, a Representative from the State of Missouri, admittedly barely avoids encroaching on rather questionable jurisdictional territory. Briefly stated, it seeks to authorize an extension of the federal police power somewhat beyond any limit heretofore approached, though for purposes claimed to be entirely within the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The design is, not to force new or undesired enactments upon the states, but to fortify or supplement the state police power in the effort to put an end to abuses which have long existed because of the failure to enforce the existing laws against lynchings. But again there is raised, and quite naturally, perhaps, the objection to any federal interference with state rights. The specter of centralization has been at once the inspiration and the obstructing influence in the honest endeavor of legislatures and courts, since the founding of the government, clearly to define true jurisdictional boundaries. It is significant that the south has stood four-square in opposition to the tendency toward a broadening of the federal power, rather than toward a fuller recognition of the rights of the individual states. So now the greatest opposition to the passage of the anti-lynching bill comes from the Democratic side of the House of Representatives. The members of the Democratic Party long ago, perhaps for some reason which a majority of those who now make up the rank and file of that organization might not find it easy to explain, allied themselves with those who chose to be denominated as "states righters."

But it may well be argued by those who seek to justify what may be even a somewhat more liberal interpretation of the constitutional provision than has ever before been attempted, that the right involved, or the right which is asserted, is a human right, rather than a sectional or a state prerogative. There can be no sincere determination to defend the promiscuous lynchings which have emphasized the failure of the states, both north and south, to accord to every person the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and the guarantee that these shall not be taken from him without due process of law. The fact is that the laxness manifested in the administration of this fundamental law has been more apparent in the south than elsewhere, and it is against the states of the south, or in their behalf, otherwise regarded, that it is proposed to stretch out the arm of the federal law. It would be unconvincing were the south, in its effort to defeat this interference, or the extension of this aid, to seek to justify or to excuse the lynching of Negroes or others, no matter what the nature of the offenses charged. Such justification would be impossible, and this fact is as well realized in the south as in the north.

It is only because of the more frequent recurrences of the failure of the law and of the officers of the law to protect its residents that the application of the proposed Dyer law would affect the states of the south more than those of the north. In its terms the measure is applicable generally. It is proposed only that there shall be federal interference when and where there is a failure on the part of the state to afford the protection guaranteed by the Constitution. There can be nothing in such an undertaking which appeals to sectionalism, partisan bias, or tradition. If the contention is that in such action there is disclosed a perilous tendency toward centralization of power in federal hands, the menace is as great to the north as to the south. If it is insisted that the tendency toward infringement upon vested state rights should be opposed, the answer is that, in the matter under consideration, no state can claim any right paramount to the right of society, the vested right of humanity itself to an impartial and just interpretation and administration of the fundamental law.

Northern Epirus

THERE is very urgent need for a just review of the situation which obtains in Northern Epirus. It may be possible to exaggerate its gravity, but, in these days of great events, it is much more likely that the real seriousness of the position will be underestimated. For the last eight years, Northern Epirus has been the shuttlecock of political expediency. In 1913, after centuries of servitude, the country was liberated by Greece. In 1914, as the result of the demand of the Ambassadorial Conference in London, Greek forces evacuated the country. Three months later, the province was in open revolt, a revolt so successful that Northern Epirus was granted a full measure of self-government, under what was known as the Protocol of Corfu. Six months later still, the great war having broken out in the meanwhile, the Greeks were invited by the powers to reoccupy the territory. In 1916 their place was taken by Franco-Italian troops, but, in the January of 1920, the Supreme Council formally awarded the territory to Greece. Three weeks ago, this decision was reversed by the Ambassadorial Council in Paris, and Northern Epirus was ceded to Albania. Thus, from first to last, the story is

seen to be one of pitiful opportunism. As far as the powers are concerned, expediency appears to have been the only guide at any point. The forced evacuation of Greece in the spring of 1914 was due to the pressure of the Triple Alliance. The reoccupation by Greece in the autumn of 1914 was due to the friendly attitude of the entente; the decision of the Supreme Council in 1920 was due to the prestige of Mr. Venizelos, and the reversal of this decision, a few weeks ago, was due to the growing distrust of King Constantine backed by the intrigues of Italy.

Now, at a time such as the present, when the effort amongst the nations is to secure a larger measure of agreement, no good purpose can be served by criticizing past actions; nevertheless, it is necessary to recall these actions in order to enable a just view to be obtained of the present. The question which confronts the powers, as far as Northern Epirus is concerned, is whether there is any reason to suppose that Northern Epirus will submit today to Albanian rule any more than she did in 1914, when she revolted so successfully. All the indications, at present, are that the Northern Epirotes have no intention whatever of submitting; the only question is, What will be the nature of their protest?

Any study of the matter, either in Greece or in other countries where a considerable Greek population exists, goes to show that there are two schools of thought in regard to the matter. On the one side there are the Extremists who are in favor of immediate open revolt, and on the other side there are the Conservatives who are making every effort to persuade the Northern Epirotes to abstain from armed conflict and thus enable Epirotes everywhere to unite in requiring from the League of Nations, if not the union with Greece, at any rate, such independence as was previously guaranteed under the Protocol of Corfu. Such a demand, if granted, would at least protect the Northern Epirotes from abuses and attacks from the Muhammadan Albanians. It would safeguard their language and culture, and would prevent the completion of that process of depletion which, in one form or another, has been going on for so long. It would, moreover, save Albania itself from a repetition of the dissolution which took place in 1914, and would deprive Italy of any further opportunity to interfere in the Greco-Albanian issue.

Both Extremists and Conservatives are convinced that in no circumstances can they submit to Albanian rule. For years past they have been demanding union with Greece. They still demand it. They still insist that the question can be permanently and righteously settled only along these lines. But, for the present, they are ready to accept what they were ready to accept in 1914, namely, the position of an autonomous state. If the powers refuse to grant this lesser demand, then there seems to be no reason whatever to doubt that the Extremist and Conservative will unite in open revolution. The Epirotes are well aware of what such a revolution would mean, but they are also well aware that it could mean nothing worse than the conditions that would result to them from the imposition of Albanian rule. In these circumstances, it is welcome to note that the Ambassadors' Council in Paris has already announced itself as willing to consider minor changes in its decision of a few weeks ago. Thus the door is left open for a partial reconsideration of the matter. Common justice, as well as common expediency, demands that the question should be reconsidered and settled along lines much more in accord with simple righteousness than at present.

Copies

It is well known that the British dominion art galleries, and, indeed, all provincial art galleries throughout the world, have great difficulty in securing masterpieces of painting. Mr. Frank Rutter suggests that they should "strike out a line for themselves and acquire a collection of copies, which would be of immediate educational value and popularity, and might in time become respected by the superior persons who affect to be only interested in originals." Other people besides superior persons are "only interested in originals." The world is full of copies of great pictures, as those who visit museums, on student days, know. They also know that the owner of a copy soon gets tired of it. Even if he be unlearned in painting, he cannot get rid of the idea that it is but a copy, and those who are learned in painting understand how far from the original a copy is. All the spirit has gone from it. The idea that the painter had in his mind has been expressed in his picture; the copy is a mere lifeless repetition. It is difficult to imagine a more tedious experience than to wander through a dominion or a provincial gallery containing nothing but copies of old masters.

Mr. Rutter confuses a copy with an interpretation. Titian, Rubens, Delacroix, and other great painters sometimes made interpretations of the masters they admired. These are not slavish copies. They contain as much of Titian, Rubens, and Delacroix as of the masters who inspired them; and, if authentic, these interpretations are almost as valuable as the originals. "The Souvenir of Velasquez," by Millais, in the Diploma Gallery, is not a copy of Velasquez, it is a picture of an Infanta by Millais, done in reverence of, and under the influence of, Velasquez. Brabazon's interpretations of Velasquez, Turner, Canaletto and other masters are far from being copies. He indicated in his sketch just those portions of the pictures that interested and amused him. Any dominion or provincial gallery should be delighted to acquire such interpretations, but mere translations by a mediocre copyist—no.

A better way would be to have large and beautiful photographs made of the great pictures of the world, enabling students to study the composition and methods of the masters, so that when they see the originals they will be equipped with a knowledge of the way the masters worked, and the subjects they chose; but nothing can really express the charm or wonder of the originals until they have been seen.

Neither is the householder recommended to hang copies on his walls. They are not the right thing; he soon tires of them; he had better have special photographs made of the pictures he admires. Or if he hankers for some suggestion of an original idea he may collect etch-

ings, lithographs, or colored woodcuts. The advantage of colored woodcuts is that they are in color, and in most rooms color is a necessity. At a recent exhibition of "The Color Woodcut Society of London," a visitor made a selection of a dozen new colored woodcuts which would adorn any room, and, for the price he paid for the twelve, he could not have bought one average copy of an old master. Copying pictures is educational for the copyist. He hopes to learn something of the method or manner of the master; but a copy is but a copy, and no museum or house should hang it.

Editorial Notes

MR. GANDHI wants the statue of Lawrence at Lahore removed. The Indian agitator is doubtless fully aware of the supreme place which the general fills in the history of his country. But does he realize that if Henry Lawrence stands for British rule, it is in its best rather than its worst phases? All through the first Sikh war he gave his voice, not for the rescue of the people from anarchy by annexation, but for the reconstruction of the Sikh Government. In the later war he was hastily summoned back, only to see the edifice of Sikh reconstruction, which he had erected, collapse. His brother afterward took his place, and the worthy words are recorded of Sir Henry: "If you preserve the peace of the country, and make the people, high and low, happy, I shall have no regrets that I vacated the field for you." Mr. Gandhi had better try again, or he might find Indians themselves against a movement involving a man who has been described as "the noblest being that has lived for the good of India."

"For the purpose of affording a better spirit of camaraderie" is the first purpose stated by the new Brush and Chisel Club, which has recently been organized by some of the younger artists of Boston and its neighborhood. Another object is the establishing of closer associations with the older artists. Both objects seem well worth while, but probably the greatest popular interest in the organization will come through its purpose to provide better facilities for exhibiting the work of its members. A few years ago the need of something of the sort was felt by other members of the profession, and the new gallery of the Guild of Boston Artists was the result. It has been the scene of many worth-while exhibitions, which have been a source of enjoyment to countless people who take delight in art. There will be plenty of room for still another gallery, however, and that is exactly what the Brush and Chisel Club has now provided. It may well establish closer relations with older artists, but it will quite surely establish closer associations with the public, which will be something to the point.

It is singularly appropriate that the former Emperor of Austria should be conveyed to his island retreat of Madeira on an English vessel. The island is probably better known to Englishmen than are many European countries. It is almost certainly Anglicized to a greater degree than any other place that does not fly the British flag. In Funchal itself, English signs and legends abound to such an extent upon the shops that one begins to feel that an English town has got on the wrong side of the ocean. English, too, as a language is of little less value than Portuguese, a fact which may or may not please the royal exile, according as he shares the proverbial Hapsburg objection to having anything to do with that particular tongue. But he will have none of the solitude of Napoleon on St. Helena. Charles will find himself in the heart of a resort of tourists, among whom he and his following probably have it in their power to make of themselves "hail fellows well met."

MR. J. C. EWING, the well-known authority on Burns, has announced that the supposed manuscripts of the poet found at Dunfermline are not genuine. Enthusiasts will have no reason to cherish Burns' letter to "Clarinda," or "The Elegy to Mrs. Dunlop," or the poem, "Polwart on the Green," for another hand than Burns' wrote them. All of which conveys a serious warning to all who would engage in the risky pursuit of holograph hunting. The warning is still needed. Fifty years ago a famous French mathematician was induced to pay 140,000 francs for a collection of manuscripts, including a private letter from Alexander the Great to Aristotle, a letter from Cleopatra to Julius Caesar, and other treasures, all written in French! The case still holds good, and is still needed as an example to those whose pockets are deeper than their stock of knowledge when a manuscript by a famous personage is on the market.

Now that so many pictures of international fame are reported as bought by dealers and intended for private collections in America, it is easy to see that art today is facing the same drawbacks as is the stage; it has to combat the commercialized go-between, who apparently has full control of the situation. Owing to the fact that the owner is usually tempted, by the huge prices offered, to make his sale through a dealer, the resale of a work of art is usually possible only to the wealthy private collector. Thus the public galleries, which are the true and proper custodians of these masterpieces, are debarred from becoming purchasers by reason of the artificial values often placed upon the picture. When a work like "The Blue Boy" shall have reached a price equal to the cost of a battleship, an international law may be established confining the purchasing to the national galleries of Europe and America.

ACCORDING to one editor, commenting on the Washington developments, Secretary Hughes' sudden proposal had for its chief purpose, and likewise its chief result, the conscription of American public opinion. Not everybody would take it quite that way, however. On the subject which the Secretary of State so ably dealt with in his proposals, American public opinion did not need to be conscripted, it had already volunteered.

Now that The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is reported to have organized The Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, it will be interesting to discover whether this makes it any easier for Bolivia to raise her window on the Pacific.